BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

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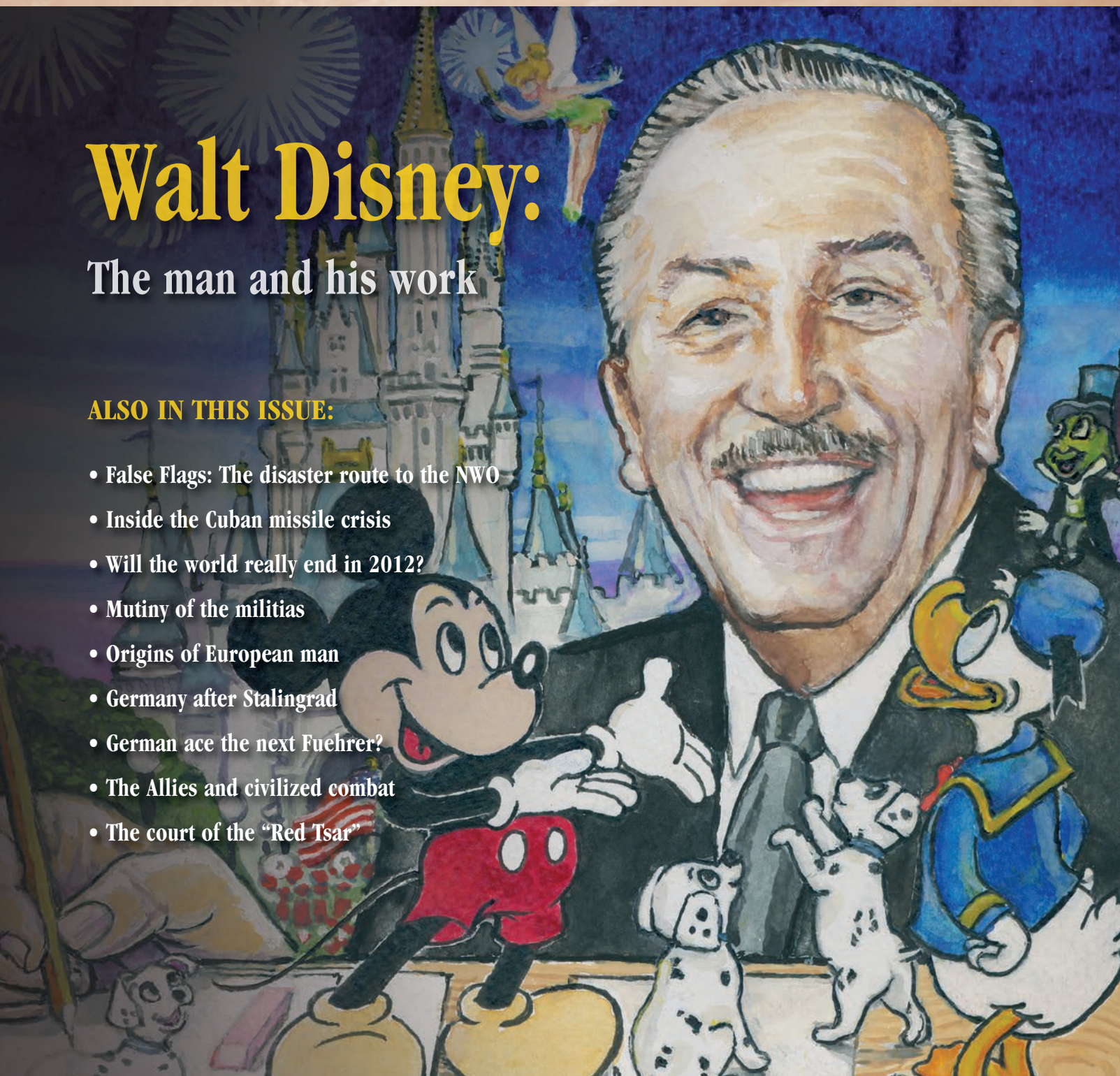

Walt Disney:

The man and his work

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- Mutiny of the militias
- Origins of European man
- Germany after Stalingrad
- German ace the next Fuehrer?
- The Allies and civilized combat
- The court of the "Red Tsar"

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This issue we welcome aboard a raft of new subscribers to add to TBR's swelling rolls. We hope you will find The Barnes Review as enlightening and enjoyable as we have promised. For those of you who are interested, we have a great renewal offer bound into the center of this issue. Whether you renew or subscribe for the first time, you can get a free copy of the 230-page book *The Work of All Ages*. Written by author Peter Christian, *The Work of All Ages* discusses the nefarious plot to control the world. Christian explains that this plot was formulated way back in biblical times and proceeds unabated to the present. He also reveals who is behind this plot and what must be done to stop it. (Please see Vince Ryan's editorial on page 3.)

Looking at the situation in the Mideast today, it appears as though Muslims are fed up with the New World Order. Heavy-handed rulers, propped up by the United States and personally enriched by American foreign aid, are on the verge of ouster in half a dozen Mideast states. Hosni Mubarak of Egypt has already been thrown out. In Bahrain and Yemen, people are taking to the streets in droves to pressure their leaders to step down. Even Libyan leader Muammar Qadaffi—once a hero to Arabic people for standing up to the West—is on the chopping block, though he is using every weapon at his discretion to quell dissent. Is what we are witnessing in the Mideast the end of U.S.-Israeli regional hegemony? Note also, even the Chinese are concerned, cutting off as many pro-freedom Internet sites and other technology-based communication devices as they can for fear this wave of popular resentment might "infect" their people.

Only time will tell what this all means for America and the world.

As for this issue of TBR, our lead story is on Walt Disney, a man dedicated to presenting old-fashioned American family values in his movies, cartoons and television shows. Disney was a hero to the author of the article, the president of Americana Pictures, Merlin Miller. In the article you'll read of Walt Disney's struggles to stay independent from the influences of Hollywood, his failures, his successes and his legacy.

(Note: Special thanks also go to our art and content consultant, Peter Papapherakles, who has graced our cover this issue with an illustration of Walt Disney surrounded by some of his most beloved creations.)

We also offer you an article by talk show host and author Deanna Spingola, who gives us a great primer on false flag operations and how the New World Order architects manufacture and use disaster and mayhem to fulfill their agenda. See her article beginning on page 11.

Included in this issue is also a very interesting piece from Michael Bradley on the Cuban Missile Crisis of the 1960s. Bradley has a unique insight into the happenings of the era, having been an eyewitness to events from close up. Did we almost see the world end as we know it—or was it all just political theater? See what Bradley says on page 20.

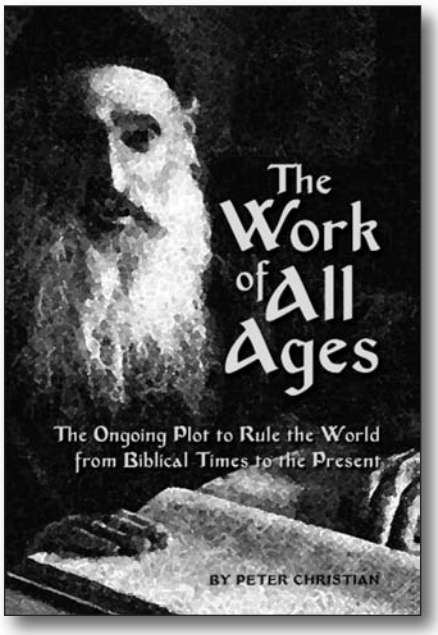
And speaking of the end of the world, there has been much hype over the past several years that the world is going to be destroyed on Dec. 21, 2012. Read an article by historian Gene Flinter who explains what we should—and should not—be worrying about as that ominous date approaches. That article starts on page 25.

There's much more real history in this issue, so please take the time to read it and get back to us with your comments. —*Paul Angel* ✦

GUEST EDITORIAL BY VINCE RYAN

THE GOAL OF THE CHOSEN

All Americans need to be aware that there are people in the United States whose sole business is to pursue, against any and all odds, their goal of world conquest which they have been plotting since ancient times. It is no secret who these people are: Ariel Sharon, Israel's former prime minister, bluntly stated on October 3, 2001, "We, the Jewish people, control America and the Americans know it."



The best account of their conquest of America and the world is Peter Christian's *The Work of All Ages: The Ongoing Plot to Rule the World from Biblical Times to the Present*.* In 33 well-focused chapters, he demonstrates that the issuance and control of money, not any intellectual superiority, is their key to world control.

After all, why shouldn't God's chosen people be in charge of the world He made? Many of today's Christians firmly believe that the Jews of today spring forth from the "chosen people" of Old Testament times.

"The message of the Book of Genesis is extremely important to the modern world. God himself made repeated promises to his chosen people that they would be given the land of Canaan forever. This is the basis of their Zionist claim for the state of Israel and its eventual expansion from the Nile to the Euphrates. They are now planning World War III to bring this about and to complete their goal of world conquest," the author explains.

"Deuteronomy 20 sets forth the rules of holy war. In the case of lands outside of Canaan the men must be killed, but the women, children, livestock and property must be taken as spoil," Christian adds.

The most successful conqueror in the history of Israel was David, who killed the Philistine giant Goliath with his sling. David was succeeded by his son, Solomon, who ruled for 40 long and prosperous years, we are told.

In 597 B.C. Jerusalem fell to the Babylonians. In 538 the Israelites returned to their native land. By the collapse of the Roman Empire in the 5th century, the Jews had been expelled, as they have been expelled from at least 48 countries since A.D. 1012. But in exile many became skilled in banking, tax collecting, foreign trade, commerce, law, medicine and other professional fields—including spying. They kept in touch with one another and developed an international community which exists today.

The Jews had always looked for a messiah. With the rise of Christianity, however, the known world began to change. The new religion's chief promoter was Saul of Tarsus, a Pharisee who traveled the Mediterranean and Asia Minor preaching the life, death and resurrection of Jesus the Nazarene who died to save mankind. The Christian church recognized him as a saint named Paul, but to the Jews the man was a traitor.

The letters that Paul wrote to the various churches he established are known today as his epistles and serve as a strong theological grounding for the teachings of Jesus, who was not the kind of messiah the Jews had in mind. They wanted a messiah who would set up an earthly kingdom ruled by them, and eradicate their enemies. Author Christian says: "This difference remains important to this day. Zionism is a current political movement which has the goal to rule the world from Jerusalem, not a heavenly kingdom after death."

But the book, while supplying a strong historical context of "the plot," also takes us up through the modern day with chapters on the rise of Islam, the Khazars, the Reformation, secret societies, the Rothschilds, the Kabbala, the Sabbateans, the creation ot the Fed, the Bolshevik revolution, attacks on the Vatican, today's global police state and even more.

Read *The Work of All Ages* from cover to cover and cherish it as a reference work when studying or discussing modern religions.

—*VINCENT J. RYAN* ✦

**The Work of All Ages* (softcover, $25 plus $5 S&H) is available from TBR BOOK CLUB. Send cash, check or money order to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. For faster ordering, call 1-877-773-9077 toll-free to order with a major credit card. See our centerspread in this issue.

VINCENT J. "VINCE" RYAN is the chairman of the AMERICAN FREE PRESS READERSHIP COUNCIL, a group of about 2,000 readers who help AFP in the business of putting out real news. Send your request for information on the AFPRC to 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 202-544-5977 and talk to a representative. Annual dues are $76 and you get a free subscription to AFP, special discounts on many AFP products plus a quarterly newsletter *The Council Courier.* Ryan is also a founding member of the TBR Board of Contributing Editors and has held a position on the board since TBR's first issue in 1994.

THE LIFE OF AN AMERICAN CREATIVE GENIUS

Walt Disney And the American Dream

Walt Disney was an American icon, who personified the best of America with his films, television shows and theme parks. He represented beauty, kindness and inspiration to an increasingly troubled world; and his avuncular presence brought comfort and joy to the lives of Americans and others around the world. If there can be any true measure of positive human achievement in the 20th century, then Disney, an entrepreneur of unparalleled creative genius, would surely go down as one of the greatest.

By Merlin Miller

Generations have been favorably impacted by Walt Disney's heartwarming and classic works, and by the positive and innovative examples he set. He was this writer's idol, and had fate delivered me to his era, I would have been at his doorstep, seeking his mentorship, in service to his world. But it was not to be, for I was still a kid when he died, Dec. 15, 1966. Although I worked a few years later as an usher in a theater that always played the Disney films, I knew that the magic had died too.

While Walt's name nostalgically lingers on, the company that he built has largely abandoned the principles and values that he stood for, and has instead joined the ranks of Hollywood's materialistic purveyors of crass and decadent entertainment. Each year there are fewer exceptions to this disturbing reality. Walt would be more than disappointed, but not surprised. He knew his enemies and their insatiable appetite for subverting the dreams of others. But Walt left us an incredible legacy of stories, characters and wonderworks—and challenged us to make this a better world. Accordingly, he developed five guiding principles to make dreams come true: 1) think "tomorrow"; 2) free the imagination; 3) strive for lasting quality; 4) have "stick-to-itivity"; and 5) have fun.

Walt was born Dec. 5, 1901, before the creation of the Federal Reserve and the IRS, and before the numbering of wars. Walt's father was Irish-Canadian and his mother German-American. Life was not easy for the Disney family, and they relocated as job opportunities dictated. But growing up in the Midwest shaped Walt's values and gave him a "Pollyanna"-Americana perspective. His formative years were spent in Marceline, Missouri, and many of his later inspirations came from those simple, but wonderful experiences of living on "Main Street," but also near fields and forests, rivers and trains and farm animals. It was there that his love for drawing began.

During World war I, Walt tried to enlist but was still a minor, so he joined the Red Cross as an ambulance driver, serving in France. Upon his return, he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he worked as a commercial artist. There he improved his cartooning skills, met other artists and formed his own ventures—producing live-action and animated shorts. After limited successes and failures, Walt eventually migrated to Hollywood, partnering with his brother Roy and his friend Ub Iwerks, of Frisian ancestry. The next several years were tumultuous, and his successes

did not come easy. His short films were very popular, but distributors cheated him on returns and even stole his characters and, at times, his animators. Walt struggled throughout his career, but especially during those early years.

Many people imagine that the movie industry was a Jewish creation. In actuality, Thomas Edison (of Dutch ancestry) was the inventor of the motion picture camera and through his "trust" (the Motion Picture Patents Company or MPPC, also known as the Edison Trust) began to organize the burgeoning new business. Creative directors, exemplified by David Llewellyn W. Griffith (of Welsh ancestry), captured the public's fascination with quality films, and the future looked bright. Jewish merchants, recognizing the potential, scrambled for a piece of the action and became notorious for circumventing payments to the trust.

Through their "Nickelodeon" theaters, they built their own distribution networks and grew rapidly, concentrating on showing racy and exploitative material. They moved production to Hollywood, primarily to escape paying royalties to Edison's trust. In time, and with felonious tactics, they prevailed; but did not yet have a stranglehold on the industry.

Walt's big break came with his creation of the Mickey Mouse character in 1928, after which his independence, and fame, steadily grew. [Originally Disney created "Oswald the Lucky Rabbit," in 1927; this morphed into "Mortimer" Mouse in 1928, whose name was changed to Mickey Mouse, perhaps to please Mrs. Disney.—Ed.]

No longer trusting the New York or Hollywood distributors, he learned to negotiate less larcenous agreements. However, his company would not gain true independence until developing its own marketing and distribution capa-

Walt Disney shown sketching Mickey Mouse as a ship captain. Disney once said, "Mickey Mouse popped out of my mind onto a drawing pad [many] years ago on a train ride from Manhattan to Hollywood, at a time when the business fortunes of my brother Roy and myself were at the lowest ebb and disaster seemed right around the corner." Disney, despite many obstacles, managed to create wholesome movies—both animated and live action—that stimulated the minds of young children and paid homage to our greatest national heroes.

bilities, many years later.

As his company grew, Walt pioneered as no other—pursuing perfection and innovation, rather than just going for the "quick bucks" as most Hollywood studios did. His breakthroughs included producing the first sound animation, the first color animation and the first feature-length animation. His quality was unmatched and the public went crazy for his films—and he won unparalleled accolades and awards.

Before long, Walt Disney Studios was the only major motion picture company that was not Jewish owned or controlled, and Walt believed he was consistently discriminated against. Hours after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, his studio was occupied by the U.S. Army. No other studio was singled out this way. During the war, Walt, as a true patriot, made numerous films for the government's propaganda campaign at great financial loss to the studio. Yet Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau was never satisfied. During these years, the other studios profited greatly by making substandard films that the public desperately needed for diversion.

Walt Disney's big break came with the creation of the Mickey Mouse character in 1928, after which his independence, and fame, steadily grew.

Disney was forced to go several million dollars in debt and by war's end was on the verge of bankruptcy. Then another studio chief offered to fund the millions Walt needed for his next two animated features, but only if Walt agreed to sell out his operation. Furious, Walt resisted, and survived. Fortunately, his post-WWII features were enormously successful, aided by the eventual freeing up of European currencies.

After the war years, Walt felt persecuted by Communist and union activists and became suspicious of his competitors. He was sometimes accused of being "anti-Semitic," but careful study reveals that that canard was not true, but a disingenuous weapon used by his more unethical detractors. Walt was a Christian patriot and an anti-Communist, who helped found the Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals. As a man of principle, he resisted unfair business tactics and what he perceived as coordinated attacks against his company, and our nation. In actuality, Walt sought the best talent he could for his projects, and gave career opportunities to many aspiring artists. He was not averse to hiring non-Christian artists (writers, actors, composers etc) and treated each person fairly, on his or her own merits.

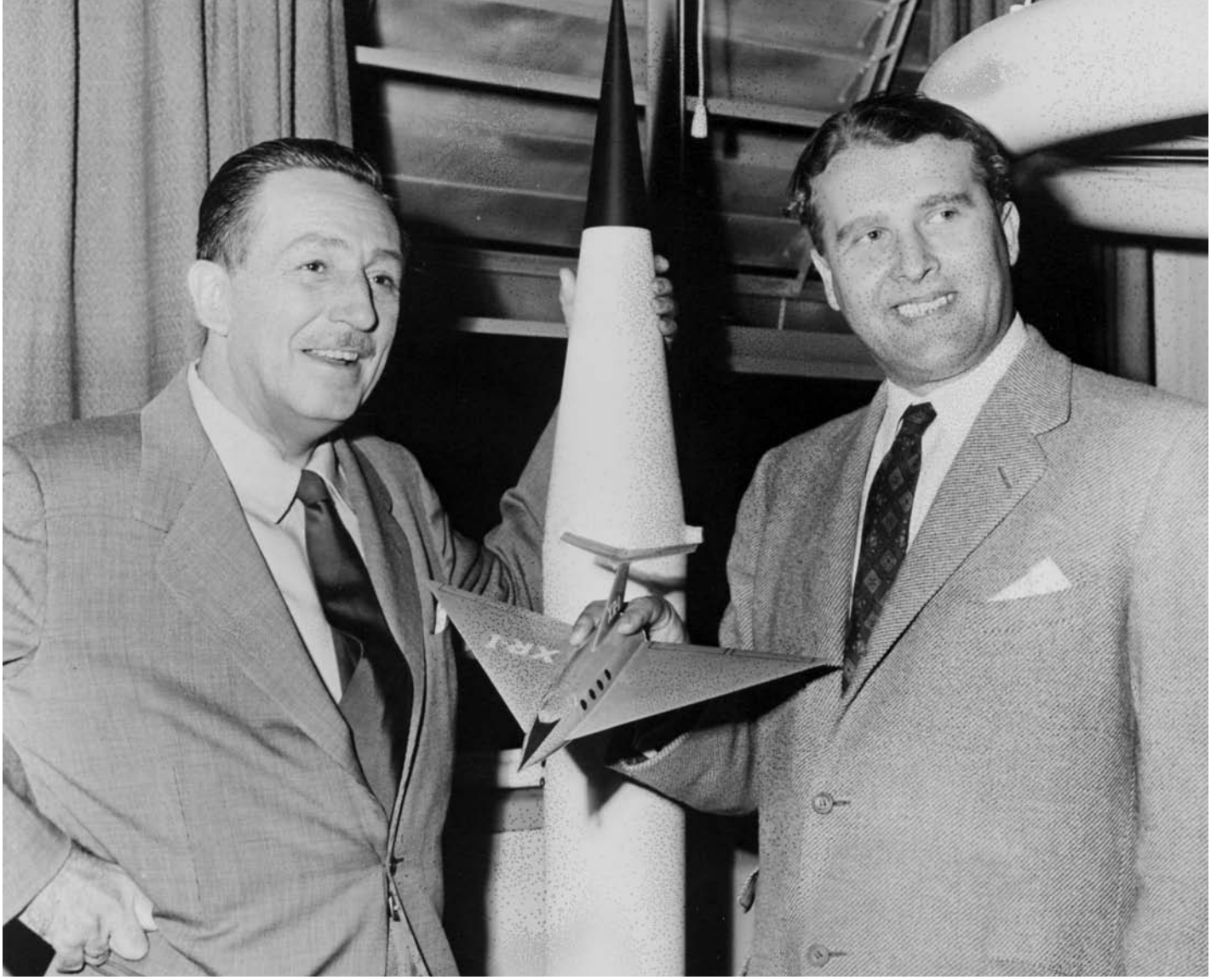
Walt was beloved by most of his employees, who were inspired to create greater quality than possible anywhere else—and they were honored to be on his special team. As an idealist, and an honorable man, he would fight for "right," in an industry not noted for its integrity or fair play. He was, foremost, an American patriot, who put God, country and family first.

The 1950s were a great decade for Walt Disney. He ventured into television as a way to help fund his Disneyland theme park vision and further promote his company name. Disney programs took ABC from a small upstart to a major network with a wonderful mix of family entertainment. Hundreds of educational and outdoor adventures captured the imagination of home audiences and top-rated TV series, such as *Davy Crockett, The Mickey Mouse Club* and *Zorro*, which became enormously successful merchandising franchises.

Walt's affection for the spirit of our Founding Fathers showed through countless shows about freedom: *Johnny Tremaine, Dr. Syn: The Scarecrow of Romney Marsh, Tales of Texas John Slaughter, The Nine Lives of Elfego Baca, Swamp Fox* and many others.

Some of Disney's classic motion pictures and a few of the 1950 and 1960s television series can be acquired on DVD, but the current company management releases them in very limited quantities, which sell out immediately and then command huge prices in the aftermarkets. What a shame, as these programs are so much better than contemporary programming and could have a positive impact on our youth, if marketed more broadly to the television and video markets.

Many people view the Disneyland theme park as Walt's crowning achievement. Opening in 1955, it took the world by storm—as "the happiest place on Earth." However, it was only the beginning of his theme park visions, most of which were never realized, due to his untimely death. He died abruptly from lung cancer, at the age of 65, before having properly developed a capable successor. Walt had so many projects still in the works and so much creativity remaining, that we can only wonder what other amazing visions this great man might have brought to life, had he only

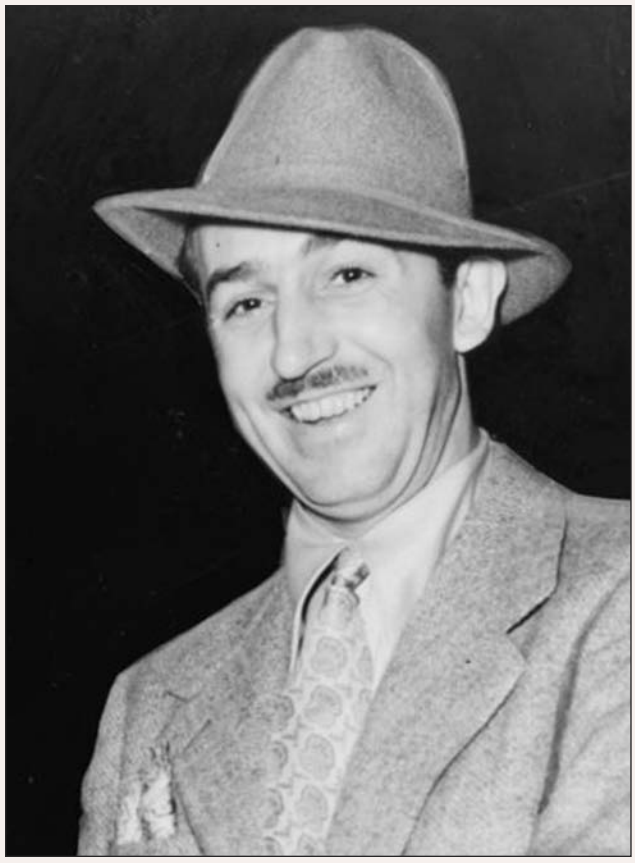


Disney the space pioneer: Above are shown, Walt Disney, left, and Dr. Wernher von Braun, then chief of the Guided Missile Development Operation Division at the Army Ballistic Missile Agency in Redstone Arsenal, Alabama in 1954. In the 1950s, von Braun worked with Disney Studio as a technical director, making three films about space exploration for television. (A model of the V-2 rocket is in the background.) Von Braun holds a model of a "flying wing" design aircraft that many modern fighter and bomber jets resemble.) Von Braun, of course, was the rocket scientist, engineer, space architect, and a leading figure in Germany and the United States during and after World War II. A one-time member of the Nazi Party and a commissioned SS officer, von Braun would later be regarded as the preeminent rocket engineer of the 20th century in his role with the United States civilian space agency NASA. It was, however, Walt Disney's films that helped get the American public excited about space exploration.

had a few more years.

Unfortunately, if other "Walt Disneys" now try to arise, the industry will suppress them. Today, Hollywood is all about insider packaging and promoting a destructive agenda, not about developing quality or real talent, or new visions. Instead of being inspired to greatness, we are being dumbed down and propagandized to accept the values of Mammon. Hollywood and the media, in general, now serve a sinister purpose of controlling the masses and reducing us to a base, animal state. They have largely succeeded, but as long as the memory of visionaries like Walt Disney live on, we can have role models for a very different future—one in which we can enjoy life and each other and achieve great things . . . our American dreams.

Some people believe Disney was cryonically suspended—and will be restored to full life one day, when medical science can achieve such things. It is an appropriate myth, as Walt believed that almost anything was possible, and we certainly could use his genius today, or at any future time. But the family denies the rumor. When Walt



Walt Disney understood that as he said, "movies can and do have tremendous influence in shaping young lives in the realm of entertainment towards the ideals and objectives of normal adulthood." How disappointed he would have been to see the Walt Disney Film Studio used as a purveyor of vile pornography under the direction of Michael Eisner. It has been claimed that Marilyn Chambers, the porno film star, has starred in more movies for the modern-day Disney Co. than has Mickey Mouse. Today Disney Co. owns the largest percentage, as a partner, in the biggest company in the soft-to-medium porn market. Disney also owns many of the huge record labels producing the very bands and topics the "parental advisory" labels were created for—bands that glorify rape, drugs, murder, hate, violence against women, and violence in general.

passed on, his brother Roy took over for a few years and oversaw the opening of Florida's Walt Disney World. Roy was succeeded by company faithful Card Walker and eventually by Walt's son-in-law, Ron Miller.

Unknown to most people, Walt fought his entire career to build his dream, against incredible odds—and he succeeded. Unfortunately, after his death, the company floundered, finally succumbing to his enemies. I was in Hollywood at these later critical junctures, gaining some unique insights.

In late 1979 or early 1980, as I prepared to leave military service, I wrote Ron Miller, seeking an opportunity to work for the company. He had Frank Paris write back, a courteous but dismissive letter. I learned later that Ron was having his own difficulties and a battle was brewing on the board of directors between Ron and Roy Jr. Their animosities were long held, and Walt's greatest failure was in not finding or developing a long-term successor with the necessary creative vision and management ability. Given Walt's special qualities, it would have been difficult to find an acceptable replacement, if not impossible—and death simply took him too suddenly. Roy Jr., the only son of Walt's brother, eventually became the largest individual stockholder, as Walt's shares were divided among his wife, Lillian, and their two daughters, Diane (Ron's wife) and Sharon. Unfortunately, the family animosities would grow—perhaps being manipulated by outside forces.

When I finally reached Hollywood in 1983 (as a University of Southern California graduate student), I learned that Tom Wilhite was president of production and working for Ron Miller. Tom had gained quick promotion by heading up the marketing for Mickey Mouse's 50th anniversary celebration tour—a unique success for an increasingly desperate company. I was able to get to know Tom Wilhite through contacts from our home state of Iowa. He was to become a key figure during the takeover of Disney in 1984. In late 1983, Tom came to screen a new Disney release for my USC class, and, through his comments, the difficulties

Born and raised in Des Moines, Iowa, ***Merlin Miller*** graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. He served several years in the U.S. Army where he commanded two units and then worked as an Industrial Engineering Manager for Michelin Tire Co. In 1983, he was accepted into the University of Southern California's "Peter Stark Motion Picture Producing Program," graduating in 1985 with an MFA degree in Cinema/Television. He has since been an independent screenwriter, motion picture producer/director, and media instructor. His films include *A Place to Grow* starring Gary Morris and Wilford Brimley, and *Jericho* starring Mark Valley, Leon Coffee and R. Lee Ermey. Mr. Miller has also written an unpublished treatise, "The American Dream," about the political, military and media deceits, which are destroying our country. He is now building Americana Pictures, a motion picture development, production and distribution company, as a quality alternative to Hollywood. The company plans to produce *False Flags*, a political thriller connecting the Israeli attack on the *USS Liberty* to contemporary intrigues. To learn more, visit www.Americana-Pictures.com. Call (865) 436-4923 to offer help.

at Disney became publicly apparent.

The next summer, I was disappointed to intern at Paramount, rather than at Disney, but ironically the team that I worked for (Michael Dammann Eisner, Jeff Katzenberg etc) left Paramount shortly thereafter to take over Disney. Roy Jr., working with his partner, Stanley Gold, finally succeeded in convincing enough of the Disney family members and other stockholders to oust Ron Miller and bring in a key part of the Jewish-dominant Paramount team, which quickly fired hundreds of the Disney faithful to bring in their own. Tom was given an extremely generous severance deal (as he indicated in trade magazines) and later formed his own production company, Hyperion Pictures, which has since made a score of films.

My connections to the Paramount team and the remnants of the Disney team led to no personal opportunities—as the Disney label was about to go through a Hollywoodization process, that would not involve people with Midwestern values or Walt Disney loyalties.

During the next few years, the new management team would not show any exceptional artistic ability. But they were shrewd business people and recognized the value of the Disney name and library. They very successfully began to re-release Disney's classic motion pictures, and grew a chain of Disney stores to capitalize on various merchandizing possibilities. The Disney Channel finally took off and company balance sheets reversed direction. These successes enabled the new team to increase their ownership positions in the overall company, and stockholders were once again happy—as their dormant goldmine had been retapped. Productions would gradually increase and efforts were made to seemingly meet traditional Disney programming expectations. In succeeding years, however, the quality would stealthily subside to the level of the other major studios, and Americana would lose its representative voice.

In 1989, I saw Tom, then director at the Sundance Film Festival, but gained no new insights. A few years thereafter, I left Hollywood with its elusive dealmaking to try to build my own independent opportunities. To succeed in Hollywood, you must willing to abandon the values of America. That was a compromise Walt would never make and is a compromise that has since been destroying the moral fiber of our country. Since the takeover of Disney by Hollywood's elite, there has been a gradual emasculation of Prince Charming, and a defeminization of Sleeping Beauty. Cynicism has replaced charm, and nature's normal roles have been turned upside down through an advocacy of alternative lifestyles, miscegenation and contempt for Christian or traditional American values.

During the early 1990s, I visited Walt Disney's hometown in Marceline, Missouri and got to know Kaye Malins, director of the Walt Disney Hometown Museum, and her father, Rush Johnson—who had been friends with Walt and Roy. The town still has special tributes for Walt. It has the Disney Museum and other tributes, yet retains its small-town qualities. Ironically, the place in which he spent only a few years now gives him greater homage than Hollywood, or even his own company.

If other "Walt Disneys" now try to arise, the industry will suppress them. Today, Hollywood is all about insider packaging and promoting a destructive agenda.

The Disney empire is all about money now, and the not-so-subtle subversion of Walt's world. Its contemporary films, television shows, music productions and merchandise are increasingly abhorrent to a healthy culture. Walt would be shocked to learn that his theme parks are no longer exclusive havens for families, but have become temples for political correctness and cultural Marxism. They now tolerate, if not promote, alternative lifestyles and perversions that Walt would have clearly rejected.

Faced with the present-day world, Walt would be dismayed—but, I believe, he would still be the optimist. As one who always brought dreams to life, he would be leading the charge to reclaim our country and the future of our progeny. With quality entertainment as his primary weapon, he would restore the American dream. ✦

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WHAT WOULD WALT THINK?

By Peter Papaherakles

No one can deny that the name Walt Disney represents wholesome family entertainment. Since the 1920s, several generations of fans not only in the United States but the world over have grown up with his heartwarming tales. Disney's world reflected all that was decent and moral in the Christian West. Right and wrong were clearly identifiable concepts in his world, and there was no mistaking a hero with a villain. Mickey Mouse never lied, never stole and never cheated anyone. On the contrary, he volunteered his time and constantly put himself in personal danger in order to fight evil. He would not rest until the criminals were put behind bars and law and order reigned again in "Mouseton, Calisota."

A prominent cartoonist penned this illustration on the death of Walt Disney, Dec. 15, 1966.

As a child in Greece in the mid-1960s, I couldn't wait for the next issue of *Mickey Mouse* comics to come out. My first attempts at drawing were portraits of Donald Duck and Mickey. After immigrating to the U.S. and discovering television, I found the same excitement every Sunday on *The Wonderful World of Disney*.

A pioneer in animation and movies, Disney's era overlapped that of other American greats who shaped the early and mid-20th century, namely Thomas Edison and Henry Ford. All these men shared traits that made our country great. They were men of humble beginnings who worked extremely hard and overcame many obstacles in pursuit of their dreams and visions, based on a desire to make the world a better place. Their fame and fortune were simply a byproduct of their hard work and the huge contributions they made. It is sad to see that parasites have exploited the magnificent creations of these men for personal financial gain, while giving back next to nothing to society. Edison invented motion pictures, but eventually parasites took control of that industry and use it now to brainwash mankind.

Ford was beloved by his workers. Today, the Ford Foundation is a tool of the globalists, the Ford Motor Company struggles to survive, and portions of Detroit are being razed to the ground.

Similarly, Walt Disney's company has been taken over and had much of the beauty and inspiration sucked right out of it.

Because of Disney's impeccable reputation for wholesome entertainment, parents cannot fathom that today they are exposing their children to all sorts of social messages when they trust Disney Co. to entertain them. They aren't aware that companies under the Disney umbrella sell porn and satanic, drug-glorifying, pro-suicide music.

And they probably don't notice the subtler touches of how once-innocent interactions among animated characters have gotten "sexed up," or how miscegenation and other subversive attitudes have been peppered throughout Disney productions. For those who know the ways of these parasites, massive profits are only a means to an end; just gravy really. The real goal is culture distortion.

Nevertheless, for those of us who grew up idolizing Walt Disney, no amount of newfangled sleaze can tarnish the legacy he left behind in his countless masterpieces of animation, comics, movies and TV shows. He was truly one of the greatest Americans who ever lived. ✦

Peter Papaherakles is an art and content consultant for TBR.

False Flag Operations:

The Crisis Route to the New World Order

THE TERM "FALSE FLAG OPERATION" comes from a ship staging attacks while flying the flag of another country—i.e., a disguise. False flag operations by governments are often an option for domestic control. Many wars also are started by such staged or faked attacks. The following article by researcher and writer Deanna Spingola examines some of the most prominent false flag operations in recent history and how the global elite use natural and manmade disasters to profit and pave the way for the New World Order.

BY DEANNA SPINGOLA

David Rockefeller is alleged to have said, "All we need is the right major crisis and the nations will accept the New World Order." Rahm Emanuel said, "You never want a serious crisis to go to waste. And what I mean by that is an opportunity to do things you think you could not do before." In the Project for a New American Century document *Rebuilding America's Defenses: Strategy, Forces and Resources for a New Century* we find the following: "The process of transformation, even if it brings revolutionary change, is likely to be a long one, absent some catastrophic and catalyzing event, like a new Pearl Harbor."

False flag (choreographed catastrophes) operations have been used for generations for various motives: the seizure of additional land and/or natural/mineral resources (domestic or foreign); the acquisition of cheap labor; economic destabilization; the military depopulation of indigenous populations; the destruction of religious or political ideologies; the establishment of political tyranny or a *coup d'état* (as experienced after 9-11 with the establishment of the Patriot Act and the Department of Homeland Security); and to assist an allegedly threatened ally or to protect U.S. citizens living in a foreign country. The foundational factor in the majority of all false flag operations is the imposition of greater restrictions on worldwide residential populations

Some Important False Flag Ops . . .

• 1931—The Mukden Incident. Japanese officers fabricated a pretext for annexing Manchuria by setting off some dynamite near a section of railway. Six years later Japan claimed that one of its soldiers was kidnapped (the Marco Polo Bridge Incident) and invaded China.

• 1939—The Soviet Union shelled the Russian village of Mainila near the Finnish border. The Soviet Union attacked Finland four days afterward, claiming the shelling to have been a Finnish military action. Russia later admits the attack was initiated by the USSR.

• 1953—The U.S. and England orchestrate Operation Ajax using false-flag operations and invented propaganda to oust Iranian PM Mohammed Mosaddeq.

• 1954—The Military Intelligence Directorate of Israel launched a series of bombings against targets in Cairo which had British and American financial interests, in the hopes of alienating the U.S. and Britain from Egypt. It was code named Operation Suzannah.

• 1962—The United States plans, but does not execute, Operation Northwoods, a plot by the U.S. Department of Defense to create a war with Cuba. Scenarios such as hijacking or shooting down passenger planes, sinking a U.S. ship in the vicinity of Cuba, sinking a boat filled with Cuban refugees, attacks by alleged Cuban infiltrators inside the U.S. and harassment of U.S. aircraft and shipping by aircraft disguised as Cuban MiGs. JFK nixed the plot.

in order to implement internationalism or globalism, formerly known as the utopian New World Order under the direction of an elite hierarchy. False flag catastrophes include terrorist attacks, assassinations of political leaders, "natural" disasters, industrial "accidents," armed assaults against citizens (Waco, Ruby Ridge, Kent State), economic assaults in the form of economic crashes like 1929 or more recently the banker bailouts, both massive redistribution scams. The prevailing feature in all of these circumstances, whether manmade or "natural," is the transference of culpability followed by the government's predictable exploitation of any and all circumstances.

False flag operations manipulate individuals, either dupes or well-paid, skilled operatives—who masquerade as purported enemy aggressors. Aircraft or ships are either camouflaged to conceal their identity or marked in such a way as to confuse witnesses. The operation is compartmentally constructed in such a way that individuals participate in a small part of the venture without knowing the entire scope of the operation. After the fact, their willing but unwary participation might ensure their silence. False flag operations accelerated after the formation of government intelligence agencies, like the CIA, again at the behest of private interests with the ready assistance of the mainstream media who introduce false leads to sustain the preconceived cover story. A false flag operation where innocent people are murdered invariably supplies the pretext for a military invasion where even more killing occurs including unwary U.S. soldiers who believe they are fighting for their country.

False flag operations manipulate individuals, either dupes or well-paid, skilled operatives—who masquerade as purported enemy aggressors.

Ambrose Bierce, the satirist, and creator of *The Devil's Dictionary,* defined politics as, "a strife of interests masquerading as a contest of principles, the conduct of public affairs for private advantage."

THE ATTACK ON THE *MAINE*

On Jan. 24, 1898, during a Cuban insurrection against Spain, the *USS Maine* arrived at Havana, where it had been sent to allegedly protect some U.S. citizens living there. In reality, U.S. corporations, with about $50 million invested in the production and distribution of Cuban sugar and tobacco, had concerns about their investments. On Feb. 15, while it was docked in Havana Harbor, a devastating explosion sank the ship. The incident killed 260 Americans. We now know that is was an internal explosion, not the result of a mine planted at the behest of the Spanish government. However, the citizens were fueled by warmongers in the print media who pushed the slogan, "Remember the *Maine*! To hell with Spain."

Outraged citizens agreed to retaliate and go to war against Spain because of the incident. Congress, which was wholly controlled by private interests, declared war on April 25, 1898. Two days later, the United States sent 11,000 occupational troops to the resource-rich Philippines, a Spanish colony and the real target of the U.S. government. The Filipinos resisted America's "liberation" efforts for three years, during which at least 250,000 civilians were slaughtered. The strategic location of the Philippines would provide America easier access to the riches of Asia, a highly populated area replete with resources and almost numberless people who had been hoarding and passing down their gold and treasures for centuries.

THE SINKING OF THE *LUSITANIA*

With the deceptive establishment of the privately owned Federal Reserve printing press by a compromised Congress, large-scale, debt-based warfare became even more feasible, its costs being shifted to U.S. citizens and their children and grandchildren. World War I in Europe was initially provoked by the assassination of an Austrian archduke. But that was hardly an interest to Americans, who had to feel some sense of personal outrage in order to justify U.S. military participation in a foreign war where American soldiers were likely to be killed. The *Lusitania*, an armed British passenger vessel, deceptively flew the American flag and carried ammunition from U.S. companies bound for belligerent Britain. The ship, described as "live bait" by Winston Churchill, a Rothschild minion, was deliberately sent into harm's way.

Her military escort inexplicably withdrew, and the ship dramatically slowed down and abandoned the defensive zigzag pattern of travel adopted to protect the ship as much as possible from attack by submarine. In early February 1915, the British Admiralty, under the direction of Churchill, had ordered British merchant ships, like the *Lusitania*, to ram German submarines on sight. The *Lusi-*

tania, borrowed by the British government and reclassified as an auxiliary cruiser, was equipped with bases for mounting guns and, according to researchers who have examined the underwater wreck, was carrying banned contraband of war including 4,200 cases of small arms ammunition bound for Allied troops in Europe.

The log of *U20* (the U-boat that sank the *Lusitania*) stated clearly that the submarine had only fired one torpedo and German Captain Walter Schwieger stated that this was the case. His log also noted that the torpedo caused an unusually large explosion.

Germany was aware of Churchill's orders by Feb. 15. On April 22, 1915, Germany, through its U.S. Embassy, warned Americans not to travel on British ships in the war zone. They also paid to advertise the warning in *The New York Times* on that same day.

The warning was not printed in the *Times* until the day of departure. The Germans predictably attacked, on May 7, 1915, and 785 people, including 128 Americans, perished, but it ultimately got the U.S. into World War I.

American troops battle Filipinos in 1899. After the Spanish-American War, which was conducted for the most part to steal Spain's overseas empire (which included the Philippines), President William McKinley sent troops to occupy the nation and subdue the freedom-loving Filipinos, depicted by the imperialist media in America as savages. The undermanned "savages" fought America valiantly, turning to guerrilla warfare and nearly forcing McKinley to withdraw. At least 250,000 Filipino civilians—some say 1 million—died in a war fought for the potential of corporate profits. Another 22,000 Filipinos died in the Moro Rebellion, which followed.

PEARL HARBOR

Winston Churchill's estate mortgage was paid off by the "Jewish European financiers," [Henry Strakosh, Bernard Baruch and others in the Rothschild syndicates, for 150,000 pounds—Ed.], known as the Focus Group. Churchill then arranged a meeting with these bankers and Franklin D. Roosevelt in order to get the United States into war through the back door.

Churchill and Roosevelt monitored the entire progress

of the Japanese as they approached Pearl Harbor. After months of illegally blockading Japan, which totally depended on imports to survive, the Japanese predictably attacked, all according to Henry L. Stimson's strategy. He was a Standard Oil attorney and a member of Skull and Bones (the secret society appropriately known as the Brotherhood of Death). The attack on Pearl Harbor got America into a two-front war with Japan and her European ally, Germany. Japan's assault on Pearl killed 2,345 U.S. military men and injured another 1,100 people. "Fortuitously," the U.S. government had already withdrawn their newer ships and planes, to save them from destruction. Obligatory commissions, some by independent entities, were convened to investigate. Foreknowledge of the event was verified, but the compromised media deliberately concealed all conclusions that divulged U.S. government participation.

General Lyman Louis Lemnitzer was the head of the planned false flag Operation Northwoods in 1962, the purpose of which was that Fidel Castro would be blamed for deadly terrorist acts actually designed by the U.S. Department of Defense.

THE ASSASSINATION OF JFK

On April 27, 1961, in an address to newspaper publishers, President Kennedy said the following regarding Freemasonry, "The very word 'secrecy' is repugnant in a free and open society; and we are as a people inherently and historically opposed to secret societies, to secret oaths and to secret proceedings. We decided long ago that the dangers of excessive and unwarranted concealment of pertinent facts far outweighed the dangers which are cited to justify it."

Kennedy, by his rhetoric and his actions, did not support the nefarious schemes of those who covertly arrange all wars through their secret society associations and false flag operations. On June 28, 1961, Kennedy fired CIA Director Allen Dulles, former Wall Street lawyer, and attempted to strip the CIA of all power with National Security Action Memoranda NSAM 55 and NSAM 57.

Kennedy was also against Israel's development of a nuclear weapon. On Oct. 9, 1997, *Washington Jewish Week* reported, "Israel need not apologize for the assassination or destruction of those who seek to destroy it. The first order of business for any country is the protection of its people."

That last sentence is a bit duplicitous and disingenuous, given the support and billions of dollars that the economically stressed U.S. has given to Israel at the expense of our own economic security. Apparently our politicians have other loyalties. Almost 300 members of Congress signed a declaration reaffirming their commitment to "the unbreakable bond that exists" between the U.S. and the State of Israel in a letter to Secretary of State Hillary Clinton.

George Washington warned us "against the insidious wiles of foreign influence . . . the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. . . . Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side. . . . The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible."

Allen Dulles would later participate on the Warren Commission, which concealed the facts regarding John F. Kennedy's Nov. 22, 1963 assassination, a combined CIA/Mossad operation blamed on a "lone gunman," who was killed two days later.

The astute allegations of Michael Collins Piper in *Final Judgment: The Missing Link in the JFK Assassination Conspiracy* were verified in *The Jerusalem Post* on July 25, 2004 by Mordechai Vanunu, a former Israeli nuclear technician and shift manager at the Negev Nuclear Research Center from 1976 to 1985. He was troubled by Israel's nuclear weapons program and its war strategies. Probably because of his views and activism, he was laid off from Dimona in 1985 and soon left the country for Sydney, Australia, where he converted to Christianity.

In Australia, he revealed Israel's covert nuclear program

Chief Justice Earl Warren presents President Lyndon Johnson with the "Warren Commission Final Report"—considered by many to be the biggest official whitewash in U.S. history. From left to right: John McCloy, General Counsel J. Lee Rankin, Sen. Richard Russell, Rep. Gerald Ford, Chief Justice Earl Warren, LBJ, former CIA Director Allen Dulles, Sen. John Sherman Cooper and Rep. Hale Boggs.

to Peter Hounam of the British press. On Oct. 5, 1986, a front-page story appeared in *The Sunday Times*, "Revealed: The secrets of Israel's nuclear arsenal."

Thereafter, Vanunu was drugged and kidnapped with the help of Israeli Mossad agent Cheryl Bentov, who deceptively "befriended" him. He was taken to Israel, tried behind closed doors and sentenced on Feb. 27, 1988. Vanunu spent 18 years in prison, 11 of which were in solitary confinement. He was released on April 21, 2004.

OPERATION NORTHWOODS

Following World War II, according to the *Rhode Island Freemason Newsletter*, "Lyman Lemnitzer was a military planner," as was his good friend, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

During Kennedy's administration, Lemnitzer, a 33rd degree Freemason and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and others proffered a document entitled *Justification for U.S. Military Intervention in Cuba*, dated March 13, 1962, which recommended a false flag attack against the U.S. with the blame to be put on Cuba, which would then justify a retaliatory strike against that country. Their plan, called Operation Northwoods, may have originated with President Eisenhower and might even involve the killing of American citizens, the hijacking of planes and false arrests.

Per the document, "We could develop a Communist Cuban terror campaign in the Miami area, in other Florida cities and even in Washington." They could target a specific ethnic group who would be vilified as "terrorists."

Or, Lemnitzer said, "We could blow up a U.S. ship in Guantanamo Bay and blame Cuba." Further, he suggested that they could create "casualty lists in U.S. newspapers" to provoke "national indignation."

They could paint a CIA plane to look like a commercial plane and then swap the real plane with the fake. Lemnitzer wasn't intending to free the Cuban people, but rather said forces would ensure "rapid essential military control of Cuba," where "continued police action would be required." The details of Operation Northwoods, under Operation Mongoose, were concealed for over 40 years. Lemnitzer thought that all of the copies were destroyed.

Kennedy absolutely opposed Operation Northwoods, planned to withdraw troops from Vietnam, was determined to prevent Israel from becoming a nuclear state per Kennedy's "harsh" letter of July 5, 1963 to Prime Minister

Levi Eshkol, and threatened to break up the CIA, an organization wholly devoted to protecting Wall Street interests. Elizabeth Forsling Harris, a public relations executive with CIA connections was in charge of planning Kennedy's Dallas motorcade route.

On that fateful day in Dallas, Kennedy, like the *Lusitania*, was deliberately sent into harm's way, security policies were altered, and Kennedy's protective forces were inexplicably withdrawn, and he was assassinated, an event which essentially functioned as another political coup.

Operation Northwoods, or other false flag attacks perpetrated against America, could now be implemented as regular policy with the able assistance of the CIA, still intact.

On Nov. 29, 1963, newly installed President Lyndon B. Johnson convened the Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, known as the Warren Commission from its chairman, Chief Justice Earl Warren. On Sept. 24, 1964, the commission presented its 888-page final report, which claimed that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone. Commission member Gerald Ford, also a Freemason, according to declassified files, admitted that he persuaded the commission to state that Kennedy's back wound was several inches higher than it really was. Ford and Arlen Specter, another commission member, promoted the implausible single bullet theory.

Operation Northwoods, or other false flag attacks perpetrated against America, could now be implemented as regular policy with the able assistance of the CIA.

REWARDS FOR FORD ET AL.

Ford, perhaps as a reward, would be installed as vice president on Dec. 6, 1973, when Spiro Agnew was ousted over tax issues. Rockefeller agent Henry Kissinger orchestrated Watergate, a media circus that got rid of Nixon and ultimately politically benefited Kissinger, Ford and Rockefeller.

Attorney Hillary Rodham [later Clinton], Fred Thompson, Trent Lott and Howard Baker, were on the legal staff of the House Judiciary Committee during the Watergate fiasco to help prepare articles of impeachment against Nixon. Hillary landed this job right out of law school, thanks to Ted Kennedy and Burke Marshall. Allegedly, her legal procedures were ethically flawed.

On Aug. 9, 1974, Ford became president of the U.S. after Nixon's resignation. Ford, the unelected president, unconditionally pardoned Nixon and carried out the bankers' agenda as every president has done since Johnson took office.

THE GULF OF TONKIN

The *USS Maddox* was allegedly "assaulted" by three North Vietnamese torpedo boats in the Gulf of Tonkin on Aug. 2, 1964, followed by an "incident" on Aug. 4. There were no U.S. casualties in either "incident." However, President Johnson obtained the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, which was co-authored by brothers McGeorge and William P. Bundy (both members of Skull and Bones). William Bundy was the chief architect of the Vietnam War.

At the request of Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) Chairman David Rockefeller, William Bundy served as editor of the CFR magazine *Foreign Affairs* from 1972 to 1984.

Those who arrange all wars propelled the U.S. and her citizens into an expensive, bloody, devastating, lengthy war against a country that hadn't actually attacked us, a fact that was revealed by declassified documents in 2005. Author James Bamford states that Lemnitzer advocated nuclear war in Vietnam. In terms of lives, the war cost the lives of almost 60,000 U.S. citizens and 4 million Vietnamese and Cambodian (secret bombing) residents, plus 5,099 South Koreans, 30,000 Laotians, 1,440 Chinese, 1,351 Thais and smaller numbers of Australians, New Zealanders and Soviets.

The U.S. has found it more expedient and less expensive to train and arm "local cannon fodder" or "indigenous ethnic or religious groups" to slaughter each other. The U.S. did this in Vietnam. Green Berets trained the Montagnards, the people in the southern highlands. The CIA's Air America flew arms and other supplies into the remote Hmong villages and flew opium out "to supply American troops fighting in Vietnam" and the vast, lucrative international market.

MORE FALSE FLAGS

False flags, including the 1967 Israeli attack on the *USS Liberty* with blame to be placed on Egypt, the first attack at the World Trade Center, Oklahoma City, 9-11 followed by two U.S. invasions (Afghanistan and Iraq, the anthrax scare [origin: Fort Detrick, Md.], the numerous threats and allegedly failed terrorist attacks—the Shoe Bomber, the Christmas bomber, the Times Square bomb incident (perpetrated allegedly by Faisal Shahzad, an alleged member

of a British terrorist organization controlled by MI6 and CIA). Shahzad apparently—even after extensive training from the Pakistani Taliban—could not even create a bomb capable of exploding properly.

Consequently, Sen. Joe Lieberman (who recently announced his retirement) and Sen. Scott Brown, along with Rep. Jason Altmire and Rep. Charlie Dent, want to pass legislation that would eliminate, without due process, the citizenship of anyone even suspected of affiliating with a "foreign terrorist organization"—with the exception of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF).

The Jewish Defense League (JDL), founded by Rabbi Meir Kahane, was "a right-wing terrorist group," according to the FBI. Also, according to the FBI, the JDL has plotted numerous violent attacks within the U.S. The organization is no longer categorized as a terrorist organization, even though it plotted to kill Rep. Darrell Issa, a Muslim. So, apparently, U.S. citizens, some with dual citizenship, involved with either the IDF or the JDL will not have to forfeit their citizenship.

Another person purportedly went off the deep end and perpetrated a massacre at Fort Hood, Texas on Nov. 6, 2009 similar to Columbine (April 20, 1999). Other questionable catastrophes, not currently categorized as false flag events, still provide the exploitative circumstances for the imposition of tyrannical legislation and regulations. Remember the words of Rahm Emanuel quoted earlier.

These catastrophes may in fact include: U.S. Airways Flight 1549 being ditched in the Hudson River adjacent to Manhattan, New York City, on Jan. 15, 2009; and the mysterious plane crash that killed Polish President Lech Kaczynski and numerous other opposition party officials in Smolensk, Russia on April 10, 2010 (This "accident" probably had more to do with Kaczynski's opposition to a $100 billion dollar contract with Russia's Gazprom Gas than with problematic weather. It would have made Poland 100% dependent on Russian gas for the next 28 years.)

USING MOTHER NATURE AS A TOOL

Natural catastrophes can be used to help meet global objectives. Take the massive undersea earthquake that struck the Indian Ocean region on Dec. 26, 2004 and the resultant tsunami. The tsunami killed approximately a quarter of a million people. Americans and their European allies were immediately aware of this earthquake due to data from various seismic stations and satellites. The officials,

1967: A Failed False Flag Operation

On June 8, 1967, Israel, amidst the Six Day War, launched one of the most nefarious false flag operations in history. In an attempt to frame Egypt, Israel launched its air and naval forces against the lightly armed U.S. intelligence gathering ship *USS Liberty*, which was sailing close to the war zone, but clearly in international waters. Israeli jets strafed the boat and dropped napalm on it. Israeli torpedo boats struck the *Liberty* with a torpedo that fortuitously hit a rib of the ship and did not sink her. Hundreds of rounds of missiles were fired into the hull and superstructure of *Liberty*, killing 34 sailors and Marines and wounding 175 others. Israeli forces pulled close enough to the *Liberty* to cut away life rafts and subsequently fired upon sailors trying to evacuate the ship. To their credit, several Israeli pilots aborted the attack when they realized the vessel they were attacking was a U.S. ship. Those pilots were punished by the Israeli military shortly thereafter.

With a majority of the crew either killed or wounded, the captain of the *Liberty*, William McGonagle, was able to get a distress message out, despite Israeli attempts to jam all radio transmissions. A rescue mission was launched from a nearby U.S. Navy vessel. That rescue operation was called back by direct order of President Lyndon Johnson, and still remains the only U.S. naval rescue operation aborted while a U.S. Navy ship was still under attack.

Later, Israel denied it was aware that the ship being attacked was American, claiming instead that it believed the *Liberty* was an Egyptian horse-carrying vessel, the *El Quseir*—a fantastical assertion. The *Liberty*, whose profile was unique, sported many large radio antennae used for electronic eavesdropping.

Had the *Liberty* been sunk as planned, Israel planned on blaming the sinking of the ship on Egypt, thus ensuring U.S. entrance into the Mideast war, inevitably drawing the USSR into the fray and triggering a much wider conflict. U.S. sailors on the *Liberty* were threatened, according to their testimony, by superiors who told them never to mention the incident or severe punishment would follow.

There are many books and reports available on this incident. One of the best is *Ship Without a Country* (90 pages) available from *American Free Press* newspaper. Send $15 plus $3 S&H to AFP, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, #100, Washington, D.C. 20003.

including those at one of those bases, Diego Garcia, failed to notify the predominantly Muslim countries in the path of tsunami, ostensibly to cripple these nations.

Diego Garcia, the U.S. military base in the Indian Ocean, from which the U.S. stages bombing assaults in the Middle East, which was directly in the path of the tsunami, experienced no apparent damage.

Then there was the cataclysmic earthquake on just half of an island—oil-rich Haiti—followed by militarized aid—in other words, selective assistance to the survivors based on their obedience.

BANKERS PROFIT FROM DISASTER

Scare reports about the Times Square bomber purposefully overshadowed the more devastating news about the massive explosion on Deepwater Horizon, owned by Transocean Ltd., the world's largest offshore drilling contractor. Leased to British Petroleum (BP), it caught fire on April 20, and exploded killing 11 people. It was insured for $560 million.

This crisis resulted in the worst oil spill in history. According to *The Washington Post*, August 2010, 5 million barrels of oil spilled in the gulf.

The Rothschilds own a controlling share of BP stock. BP, despite an egregious safety record, got an exemption and a cap on damages from the National Environmental Policy Act rules on April 6, 2009 and then lobbied to expand those exemptions just 11 days before the explosion.

BP, according to a law passed after the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* spill, has a limited cleanup cost liability of no more than $75 million, although legislation was introduced to increase liability to $10 billion, retroactively.

BP is also responsible for the biggest oil spill ever to occur on Alaska's North Slope.

The Rothschilds, by lending money for Halliburton's clean-up operations, will make profits. The failed cement casing had been installed by Halliburton, and this was the second time within a year that a Halliburton casing has catastrophically failed on an oil rig.

As if Katrina, which hit the Gulf Coast the end of August 2005, didn't do enough economic damage and forced relocation of residents in the Gulf Coast states, this oil spill only furthers the devastation. Louisiana's fishing industry, according to *Business Week*, has a retail value of $1.8 billion, while others claim it is even higher. Louisiana supplies a third of the nation's oysters and a quarter of all its seafood.

The industry employs some 90,000 people in Louisiana. Unfortunately, the "accident" coincided with the opening of the shrimp season. Mississippi and Alabama are also very dependent on the fishing industry.

On April 30, 2010, the press reported that Barack Obama reversed his decision to lift the moratorium on certain offshore drilling. No new oil drilling will be authorized until authorities discover the causes of the explosion of the *Deepwater Horizon* rig. Deepwater received a safety award in 2009. Big Oil whistleblower Lindsey Williams claims that the gulf incident was sabotage and states that the technology was too advanced for such explosions to occur.

The failed cement casing had been installed by Halliburton, and this was the second time within a year that a Halliburton casing has catastrophically failed on an oil

On May 2, 2010, U.S. Interior Sec. Ken Salazar said, "Our job basically is to keep the boot on the neck of BP." Interestingly, the Bureau of Land Management, under the direction of the Department of the Interior, conducted a surprise inspection on the oil rig two hours before it exploded.

PROPHETIC PREDICTIONS

In 1969, Dr. Richard Day, an admitted "insider," delivered an invitation-only lecture about the "new world system" in which he defined the changes, according to an actual timetable, that would be accomplished by the year 2000, which included the following:

• Travel restrictions will occur. It will be considered a privilege. People will need permission and a good reason to travel. An under-the-skin implantation device will be developed, coded specifically to identify each individual to accommodate government surveillance through radio signals.

Deanna Spingola is an avid reader of TBR, appreciates Revisionist history and has a huge personal library. She says: "Americans and others have a right to know the truth about the treasonous tyrants who have sold them out." She has a website: www.spingola.com. She is the author of *When the Power Elite Rules, a Study in Imperialism, Genocide and Emancipation* (Trine Day). She has been on several radio shows and lives in the Chicago area. Join her email list to receive notification of new Spingola articles: spingolaspeaks-subscribe@yahoogroups.com

• More airplane and auto accidents will occur, contributing to a general feeling of insecurity. This will also initiate more government regulations.

• Manufacturing will be curtailed in order to give other countries a chance to build their industries in order to compete against the United States. Our heavy industries will be deliberately cut back while the same industries are developed in other countries, notably Japan.

• Food supplies will be centralized and come under tight control. If population growth doesn't slow down, food shortages can be orchestrated to scare or starve people into accepting the theory of overpopulation. Personal gardens and perhaps small farms will be eliminated.

• Dr. Day said, "We can or soon will be able to control the weather. . . . I'm not merely referring to dropping iodide crystals into the clouds to precipitate rain that's already there, but real control." And weather will be used as a weapon of war, a weapon for influencing public policy or perhaps habitation patterns.

• Terrorism will be used by necessity if the United States does not move rapidly enough into accepting the new system [New World Order]. ✻

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Memoirs of a Teenager on the Fringe of Momentous Events

Cargoes of Conflict:

The Cuban Missile Crisis As a Theatrical Production

By Michael Bradley

This article will reveal to TBR readers evidence that has never before been presented in any of the popular books and film and TV productions about the JFK assassination. The evidence proves a "Canadian connection" to the events leading up to Nov.22, 1963 in Dallas.

Although this "Canadian connection" cannot tell us who the killers of John Kennedy were, activities in Canada do indicate why Kennedy had to be killed. This in itself suggests that U.S. government agencies (perhaps assisted by organized crime, powerful oil interests and, as Michael Collins Piper has proposed, the Israeli Mossad) orchestrated the tragedy. The actual triggermen were and remain insignificant pawns in a much bigger story.

It is really irrelevant whether the killers included a patsy like Lee Harvey Oswald, or were Mafia, Mossad and Cuban hit men or CIA operatives (or a combination of all of these). It is also really irrelevant whether oil money, the CIA or the Israeli "Mossad" financed all or part of the assassination in Dallas.

Not the who, but the why, will yield the most valuable insight into the JFK tragedy, and it will also provide some insight into the Robert Kennedy assassination and the incident at Chappaquiddick involving Ted Kennedy. The Kennedys were to be kept from the American presidency at all costs. Why? This article will provide much more than a hint of an answer to this all-important question.

Unfortunately, since almost half a century has passed, and since we have all been subjected to almost five decades of mythmaking and forgetfulness, major events of the JFK administration need to be recapped briefly. Only in this way can we recognize the crucial importance of the "Canadian Connection"—a key piece of the JFK puzzle that has been unknown, ignored or dismissed by almost 50 years of history. Now it can be told safely—or so this writer thinks, trusts and hopes.

In 1959, Richard M. Nixon was confident, and with good reason, of his inevitable victory in the upcoming 1960 presidential elections. He had been the high-profile vice president of Dwight D. Eisenhower, the most popular president in U.S. history, and Nixon was clearly "Ike's" heir apparent. He was immensely popular with the conservative mainstream of American voters, the crown prince of what has been termed "Middle America."

In order to begin his administration on a note of triumph, Nixon and the CIA planned the "liberation" of Cuba to take place early in Nixon's first term in the White House. An invasion force of disgruntled Cuban exiles was trained

President John F. Kennedy receives the Brigade 2506 (Brigada Asalto 2506) flag in Miami on Dec. 29, 1962 and declares: "I can assure you that this flag will be returned to this brigade in a free Havana." Center, Dr. Manuel Francisco Artime Buesa, political leader of the brigade; right, Erneido Andres Oliva, second in command. Not seen but present on the stage was the commander, Jose Perez "Pepe" San Roman.

in Nicaragua, Louisiana and Florida (see Jim Garrison's *On the Trail of the Assassins*) and was covertly supplied by the CIA. It was called "the brigade." The original plan was to land these soldiers near a mountainous coast of Cuba. If "the brigade" suffered defeat on the beach against Castro's militia, it could then retreat into the nearby mountains and convert to guerrilla-style operations that (it was hoped) would eventually topple Fidel Castro's regime. This was precisely the way Castro's mountain guerrilla war had finally beaten dictator Fulgencio Batista.

Then the unthinkable happened: Nixon lost the 1960 election to upstart John F. Kennedy. And now, thanks to Sen. Sam Ervin's "Watergate hearings" of 1973, we know Kennedy's victory was not completely justified, not completely "fair." Ballot stuffing in Democratic-controlled Cook County (Chicago) swung all of Illinois to Kennedy, and this, in turn, allowed him to win in the Electoral College. As Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago is alleged to have once said: "Vote early and vote often."

The popular vote was the closest in U.S. political history, so close that the result remains unclear according to some analysts (once the late returns from the armed forces and non-residents are taken into account). But, in accordance with the Constitution, it is the Electoral College and not the popular vote that actually elects a president. And, on this technical point, John F. Kennedy won in 1960.

After almost 50 years of Kennedy mythmaking, we tend to forget in 2011 that JFK was the least popular president in U.S. history from the instant of his election until mid-October 1962, according to all the major polls.

Kennedy was briefed on the Cuban operation, but he was given a superficial and not very detailed view of "the brigade" and its objectives. He seems to have thought it was a scheme planned, supplied and funded by exiled Cubans themselves. JFK approved their plan so long as there was no American military involvement. He didn't

seem to know that the operation had been almost wholly planned and directed by the CIA, and was almost totally funded by the CIA. And, of course, John F. Kennedy had no way of knowing the future and therefore knowing that people like Howard Hunt and Joseph Yablonski of later Watergate and Chappaquiddick infamy were among the Americans engaged in training "the brigade." Then, after Kennedy's rather absent-minded "approval" was obtained, the CIA changed the operation completely over the vehement objections of the participating Cubans.

Or, at least, this is what "liberal" and Kennedy-apologist "history" would want us to believe. However, the Canadian companies involved in the affair must lead us to the conclusion that JFK knew all about the Bay of Pigs invasion before his election, knew about the inevitable changes and machinations that would affect the invasion plans after his election, and had already decided how he could bend the CIA's plans and machinations to his own political requirements in the October 1962 mid-term elections.

No longer was "the brigade" to be landed near a mountainous coast. The CIA decided to land them at the Bay of Pigs, a low, flat salt marsh area over 60 miles from the nearest mountains. There was no place to retreat in case of defeat. Further, although the Bay of Pigs offers a poor fighting beach, the region just inland is highly agricultural and served by fairly good roads: Castro would be able to concentrate his militia, and even tanks, within hours, while the soldiers of "the brigade" were still trying to get off the beach and through the salt marsh.

No longer was "the brigade" to be landed near a mountainous coast. The CIA decided to land them at the Bay of Pigs, a low, flat salt marsh area over 60 miles from the mountains.

Then too, CIA photoreconnaissance by U-2 aircraft had identified some underwater shadows off the Bay of Pigs as "seaweed." Some Cubans of "the brigade" who had been born in the area knew very well that these shadows were coral reefs. Complaints were made to the CIA but to no avail. The Cubans' operation was now hopelessly compromised even before it began, and many members of the brigade wanted to give up the landing attempt. The good sense of this minority was overwhelmed by the *élan* and momentum of the majority. Plans went ahead.

April 1961: The Bay of Pigs landing was a fiasco. Two supply ships, the *Rio Escondido* and the *Houston* ran aground on the coral reefs the CIA had identified as "seaweed." Supplies, including ammunition and water, could not get ashore. "The brigade" was trapped on the beach, and Castro surrounded it with a concentration of troops and tanks, using the good roads beyond the marsh.

The brigade's "air force" of second-hand World War II B-25 Liberator bombers was shot out of the air by Castro's very few MiGs and T-33 trainers. Kennedy refused to intervene with direct U.S. military action, whether air strikes from nearby carriers or support by U.S. Marines from Guantanamo, despite the pleas of U.S. Gen. Charles Cabell (No. 2 man to Allen Dulles at CIA and chief planner of the Bay or Pigs operation). Gen. Charles Cabell's brother, Earle Cabell, was mayor of Dallas on November 22, 1963.

The Bay of Pigs operation was a total failure—and everyone now blamed Kennedy's lack of support. The survivors of "the brigade" were taken prisoner by Castro's militia. Polls showed that the majority of Americans perceived Kennedy as being "soft on Communism" and weak. His popularity dropped to the lowest in U.S. political history, according to major polls.

The fate of the Bay of Pigs prisoners was a highly emotional point with a large segment of the American public because the soldiers of "the brigade" were viewed as patriots who had attempted to free their country from the yoke of Castro's Communism. Securing the release of these prisoners was, therefore, of great political importance to JFK in an effort to repair his shattered prestige.

In at least one Latin American speech, the Punta Areña ("Sandy Point") speech of April 1961 (called the "Punto Gordo" address in CIA jargon, i.e., "Fat Point") and on several Havana radiobroadcasts, Castro outlined his demands for release of "the brigade's" prisoners. Although these demands sometimes varied in detail during 1961's broadcasts, they were actually remarkably consistent:

• Castro wanted a substantial dollar value (undisclosed) of baby foods and pharmaceuticals.

• He wanted access to U.S. markets for Cuban agricultural products.

• Castro needed a supply of non-American gasoline and diesel engines and spare parts that could be retrofitted to existing Cuban trucks, tractors and cars. These were almost wholly of U.S. manufacture and for which the Cubans

could no longer obtain spare parts. Castro wanted a reparations payment of $50 million (sometimes $62 million) by the U.S. and a promise that Cuba would henceforth remain free of U.S. threat or military invasions.

Now the crucial point of this article is that although Kennedy did not publicly respond to any of these demands until the resolution of the "Cuban Missile Crisis" in October-November-December 1962, companies were operating in Canada to fulfill Castro's demands as early as April 1961, before the Bay of Pigs operation occurred. In addition, a Canadian-based operation to collect $50 million in small bills was in place at the same time.

Being in the right place at the right time—or in the wrong place at the wrong time, depending on your point of view (and mine)—I had summer jobs with all these companies between my last year in Toronto high school and my first years in university. However, I did not put together what had really been going on until 1979 when I was lecturing at Dalhousie University's Centre for African Studies in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

A Toronto-based company, Carib Trading Corporation, imported Cuban agricultural produce, relabeled the products as "Jamaican" and exported them to the U.S. Coffee, mango juice and guava juice were the main products treated in this way, but some sugar and onions were also involved. Two ships of Dutch registry, the *Magister* and the *Tom van der Heide,* were chartered for this trade. These two ships continually sailed back and forth out of Montreal.

Another Toronto-based company, Dominion Auto Accessories, remanufactured British Motor Corporation (BMC) engines, fitted them with mounts and electrical components to fit various U.S. tractors and vehicles, and exported the engines to Cuba via the two chartered vessels.

Immediate cash flow for these operations was provided from Cuba in the form of sealed containers containing the treasures of exiled Cuban *emigrés*. Among the personal effects were jewelry, original paintings (including two by Utrillo and one by Watteau), valuable antique furniture, tableware of gold and silver by Italian Renaissance masters, etc. This all formed the inventory of a Toronto commercial "art gallery," York Galleries, which was soon firebombed ("inexplicably," according to Toronto newspapers like the *Toronto Telegram*) with Cuban emigrés claiming credit for the firebombing.

All of the above-mentioned companies operated out of 6 Tippet Road , Downsview, Toronto and their joint telephone number back then was 636-4930. All of these companies were owned by Jack Granitsky (aka "Jack Grant") and the Hennick brothers, Irving and Marvin. My paychecks came from "Hengran Development Corporation" of the above address. This was a paper subsidiary of Marvel Jewellery UK, for which I also couriered diamonds to Amsterdam.

It may be of some interest to note that Jack Grant claimed to have a financial interest, along with the Hennicks, in Jack Ruby's "Carousel Club" in Dallas. In fact, I was offered a free weekend (for my hard work) in Dallas with my then-girlfriend, Louise von Stockelbach. She was the beautiful daughter (see *The World's Hundred Most Beautiful Women* by Canadian photographer Josef Karsh) of Count Kuno von Stockelbach of Toronto, a friend of Aristotle Onassis. Von Stockelbach was a supposedly genuine Danish count whose family had pre-Bolshevik financial and manufacturing interests in czarist Russia.

The survivors of "the brigade" were taken prisoner by Castro's militia. Polls showed that the majority of Americans perceived Kennedy as being "soft on Communism."

If I had accepted Jack Grant's invitation to visit Ruby's Carousel Club in 1961, I would have been there two years before the Warren Commission's mysterious "Miss Jean Aase" or "Miss Jean West" had been there on November 20, 1963 (see Jim Garrison's *On the Trail of the Assassins*).

When I finally realized what I had been on the fringes of, I looked up the nearest lawyer in the Halifax phone book and swore out a 10-page deposition in small type on legal-sized paper concerning most (not all) that I remembered about Canadian-Cuban trade from 1961 to 1963 and John Toyne's operation of 1960 to 1963. This was so that I could be on official record in the event that I was "suicided," as so many people on the fringes of the JFK assassination were. ✦

Michael Bradley is the author of numerous important works of authentic history. For more about his work (and the availability of his books on the origins of the Neanderthals, as well as other Revisionist topics), refer to his website at michaelbradley.info, email him at michaelbradley2003 @yahoo.com or write him at P.O. Box 97035, Toronto, Canada M6R 3LO.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

CHINA HIDES WHITE MUMMY

Americans are disappointed: A remarkable mummy has been pulled from a Chinese exhibition called "The Secrets of the Silk Road," which is coming to a Pennsylvania museum in the near future. China's government did not give the reason for the withdrawal of the mummy, a female called "the Beauty of Xiaohe." Pundits believe it has something to do with the fact that she was a white person, like many other members of her tribe. Remarkably well preserved for someone who has been dead for some 4,000 years, she still has long eyelashes framing her eyes, and her strawberry blond hair tumbles down to her shoulders. "Beauty" is from the desertified Tarim Basin, and the evidence is that this part of China was settled by white people such as herself long before the Mongoloid people we think of as Chinese ever got to that area. That's a political hot potato for the Communist government, since white people known as Uighurs (or Uyghurs) still dominate that province of China, called Sinkiang, and the Uighurs, who resent intruding Han (Mongoloid) Chinese, have distinct separatist tendencies. [See the cover article of TBR from July/August 2000 for more on the ancient white ancestors of the Chinese.—Ed.]

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BOOTH SAGA CONTINUES

The Booth family now wants the body of Edwin Booth, brother of the famous assassin John Wilkes Booth, exhumed so that the DNA can be analyzed to see if remains alleged to be those of John are really John or someone else. Many Boothologists believe John did not die at the Garrett farmhouse in Virginia because he was never there, and that another man was shot in his stead by a Sgt. Boston Corbett. The Garretts and David Herold (an associate of Booth's, who surrendered at the farm) said the dead man was a Confederate soldier named James William Boyd. Once a sample is retrieved from Edwin's body, the next step would be obtaining a sample from a bone specimen believed to be from John Wilkes, preserved in Lucite at the National Museum of Health and Medicine, if a panel of "judges" approves the request. [See the back cover of this issue to see a book about Booth's escape, based upon research and articles from TBR and including other new information.—Ed]

The so-called "Beauty of Xiaohe," a Caucasian mummy from China's ancient past, has been pulled from an exhibition scheduled to appear in America. Is the Chinese government censoring history?

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OTHER RECENT HUMAN SPECIES

Neanderthal man went extinct about 50,000 years ago, but he was not the only one. Another species or subspecies, dubbed Denisovans, were living in Russia, China, New Guinea and thereabouts, and were pretty closely related to Neanderthals, but distinct from them. When modern man arrived on the scene, at least in New Guinea, there was some degree of interbreeding between modern man (*Homo sapiens sapiens)* and *Homo sapiens Denisova*, just as (apparently) interbreeding also took place between modern man and Neanderthals. A small percentage (5%) of the genes of today's natives of New Guinea hail from Denisovan ancestors, according to studies by a team led by Svante Paeaaebo of Germany's Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology. The Denisovan DNA was extracted from a fingertip bone and a tooth.

ESTABLISHMENT BOOK-BURNERS

A court recently ordered a Czech publisher to withdraw and destroy all its published copies of Adolf Hitler's famous 1925 book *Mein Kampf*. Prague's municipal court issued the verdict at the request of the German state of Bavaria, which was suing the publisher, KMa, for "copyright infringement" but with the real intent to suppress public knowledge of what the book actually says. *Mein Kampf* is banned in Germany, and Bavaria, which holds the copyright for the book, is seeking to block its publication in other countries. The publisher feels people have a right to know what was in this influential and controversial tome. Most likely this latest book banning will just make people more interested to find out what it is that is so explosive in the book that it has to be hidden from the world. In the United States there is still freedom of the press.

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ISRAELI IMPERIALISM

The Israelis pretend that "poor little Israel" is a peace-loving democratic nation, just trying to survive in the Middle East. But the Israeli 10-shekel coin contains, behind a menorah, an outline map of the intended "Greater Israel" (including all of Jordan, Kuwait and Syria, a chunk of Turkey and much of Saudi Arabia), which would gobble up all the land (and oil) from the Nile of Egypt to the Euphrates River in present-day Iraq. The Israelis will not stop their aggression until that get all this land from the tens of millions of Arabs who have lived there for thousands of years.

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PEARL WARNING IGNORED

This from a newsletter called *Clipper Pioneers Inc.*: William Lincoln, born April 16, 1916, died quietly on Sept. 22, 2010. Upon graduation in 1937, Willy was hired by Pan American Airways, and sent to New Caledonia. Later he was transferred to Midway Island and served as its chief mechanic. It was there he witnessed a huge fleet of ships headed toward Hawaii, and contacted Pan Am in New York, which immediately contacted the White House. He received a two-word answer back: "Thank you."

Debunking the Myth of 2012

What Did the Egyptians, Olmecs & Mayas Know?

MOST READERS WILL SURELY REMEMBER the great "year 2000 crisis" and how it actually amounted to very little when the New Year and New Millennium of 2000 rolled around. Today we hear vast amounts of hoopla about the rapidly approaching year 2012. Either it will be some sort of disaster, or else the dawning of the Age of Aquarius ("Peace will guide the planets/And love will steer the stars"), or both, we are told. Certainly someone is making a lot of money off of all the talk. Is 2012 something to get excited about—perhaps the end of the world as we know it?

BY GENE FLINTER

On or about 1998, at the heart of the great "year 2000 crisis," then impending, I was employed as a contract programmer by a gentleman named Ed, who was on the vendor list for one of the very large banks. He, a few others and I were busy scanning computer source code to correct suspicious date algorithms, wherein the year was presented as two digits, instead of a four-digit year. One day I looked up and said to my boss: "You know, Ed, one thing's for sure: The clock never stops."

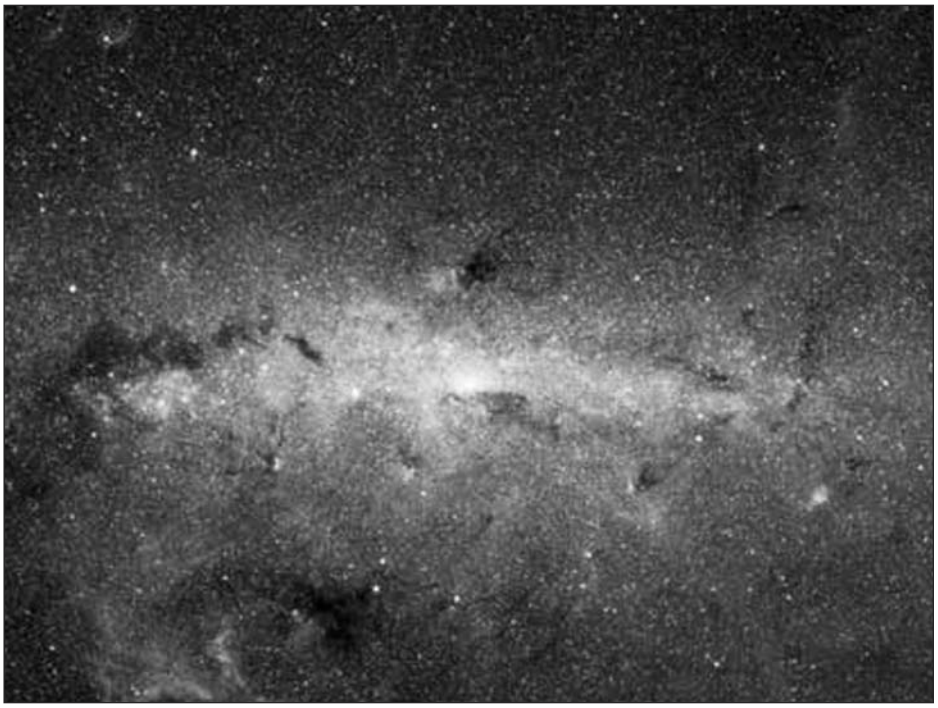
His response was, "That is a very profound statement."

Another great thought occurred, and I blurted out, "Unlike other sports, football will probably never be converted to the metric system."

He replied, "You get two points for that one."

Needless to say, the year 2000 is "history." The world did not end. Computers did not crash. Neither extraterrestrial bolide collisions with our planet nor major earthquakes occurred.

However, we have less than two years before the omi-



The center of the Milky Way Galaxy (shown above). Scientists at the Max Plank Institute have confirmed the existence of a supermassive black hole at the center of our galaxy, which is estimated to be the size of 4 million solar masses. The black hole is impossible to conventionally image with current instruments, but its location is near to the compact radio source "Sagittarius A*." The main reason we cannot see the black hole is the dust (and the gas) between us and it, causing "extinction," as astronomers say, of any optical wavelength light.

nous winter solstice date of Dec. 21, 2012 (give or take a few days). That impending event has spawned numerous books, articles and even a recent movie, *2012,* starring John Cusack. The material ranges from disaster and chaos (as in the movie) to a more glorious adjustment in "human consciousness" (like in Kubrick's movie *2010*). However, no scientifically verifiable evidence has been brought forth to substantiate the claim about a new "human consciousness."

Thus, the idea that 2012 will usher in a new cycle of consciousness is unproved.

The winter solstice date for the year 2012 supposedly represents the end of the decoded Olmecan/Mayan calendar, which began in August 3114 B.C., according to many researchers.

This is considered the beginning of the Fourth Age of the World by Mesoamericans. Some interesting things that happened about this same time were: circa 3150 B.C., according to legend, Narmer, of the First Dynasty, began to rule in Egypt; 3123 B.C. Some think a small asteroid hit Austria and caused disasters in Sodom and Gomorrah; and sometime in the 32nd century B.C. the Neolithic settlement at Skara Brae in the Orkneys was built, the rise of the Minoan civilization was seen, Egypt had its first known hieroglyphs, the Hagar Qim megalithic temples were constructed in Malta, and the Varna necropolis in Bulgaria (ancient Thrace) is dated to this time, with the earliest-known gold artifacts.

Both the ancient Egyptians and Mesoamerican civilizations built awesome monuments. Especially of interest are the architecture and placement of the pyramids and the Great Sphinx.

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EGYPTIAN MONUMENTS AND ASTRONOMY

In one of the recent issues (February 2010) of *Smithsonian* magazine, an article appeared highlighting the work of two very prominent establishment Egyptologists, Mark Lehner and Zahi Hawass. Their focus is on the construction and age of the Great Sphinx. Their conclusive opinion is that the sphinx was started and possibly finished during the Fourth Dynasty under the reign of Pharaoh Khafre (or Chephren) between 2520-2494 B.C.). Khafre's father Khufu (or Cheops) was pharaoh between 2551 and 2528 B.C. and is recognized by establishment Egyptologists as the builder of the Great Pyramid, which is also on the Giza Plateau.

This was followed, supposedly, by the Pharaoh Menkaure (another son of Khufu) and "his" pyramid. (There was another son of Khufu, Menkaure, who was his immediate successor but who is unimportant for our purposes.)

Although the architectural dates above are widely accepted, there is much controversy.

In their book *Pyramid Quest,* Robert Schoch and Robert McNally noticed water erosion around the base of the Great Sphinx. As a geologist using seismic measurements, Dr. Schoch is of the opinion that this sphinx was started in the 7,000-5,000 B.C. period (well before the Fourth—or even First—Dynasty time). This older climate period on the Giza plateau is accepted as fertile, with ample rainfall.

He also mentions the book *Orion Mystery* by Robert Bauval and Adrian Gilbert. Those authors noticed that in the Orion constellation, the "belt stars" appeared to line up (using astronomical computer modeling) exactly with the three prominent pyramids on the Giza plateau both in the 10,400-10,500 B.C. period in the western sky and again in 2,450 B.C. in the east at the moment of the heliacal rising of Sirius.

Dr. Schoch also makes mention of an article by Dr. Thomas G. Brophy, an astrophysicist and researcher.

Brophy hypothesized that a monolithic circle encompassing other stones represented the head, shoulders and belt of Orion as they would have been seen during the summer solstices about 16,500 B.C. and again in 4,950 B.C. The circle, similar to Stonehenge, is located in the Nabta Playa area of southern Egypt about 65 miles west of Abu Simbel. Carbon dating indicates the area was settled in the 11,000-9,000 B.C. period. He further indicates in his book that the Giza pyramids might have been built in the same period. The ancient architects were familiar with the precession of the equinoxes and constellations, including Orion and the zodiacal constellations, in his opinion.

The "theosophical" stream of thought including the Rosicrucians, Edgar Cayce with his "readings" and other metaphysical organizations (e.g., the Lucis Trust [Alice

Bailey legacy]) indicate a migration of philosopher-scientists from the final sinking of the Atlantean island(s) in 9584 B.C., as mentioned in Plato's dialog *Timaeus*. Survivors are said to have settled in both Egypt and the Yucatan peninsula. According to this tradition the Giza monuments were constructed during the 7,000 B.C. period.

Brophy set bookmarks between 11,722 B.C. and 9,420 B.C. marking both a precessional age span as well as embracing the date 10,909 B.C., which marks the highest position of the galactic center as seen by an observer at the Great Pyramid site at that time. A precessional age is 30° of the 360° circle of the horizon or zodiac of 12 constellations; 10,909 B.C. is the date indicating a precessional shift from Virgo to Leo. The center of our galaxy is thought to contain a giant black hole surrounded by gas and dust, around which billions of stars revolve in their respective orbits.

Schoch also believes that shafts emanating from the "King's" and "Queen's" chambers (as they have been inaccurately called) in the Great Pyramid were used as observatories and were trained upon the galactic center, the star Alpha Draconis (Thuban), Beta Ursa Minoris (Kochab) and Sirius. These stars were significant in designating the Earth's celestial poles and in guiding religious rituals.

The French archeologist Rene Schwaller de Lubicz devoted over 15 years to the study of the monuments and temples of ancient Egypt. His conclusions resulted in the concept that the temples were placed and built to signify important internal physiology and anatomy (i.e., organs and centers) of the human body. His grand publication *The Temple in Man: Sacred Architecture and the Perfect Man* was translated and published in English in 1981 (Inner Traditions/Bear & Co., Rochester, Vermont). His wife, Isha Schwaller de Lubicz, wrote that ancient Egyptian astronomy played an intermediate role between medicine, theology and human physiology.

At that time "astrology" was a vital aspect of "astronomy." It defined an integrated synthesis of myth and the observable celestial panorama. She further states that astrology, as practiced in our day, depends more on intuitive faculties than actual science. Ancient astrologers had a precise knowledge of geometric movements in the universe. They were able to discern causal, intermediate and natural effects of cosmic events and were very important advisors to pharaohs and kings in the ancient world. Richard Proctor, a 19th-century astronomer and mathematician, be-

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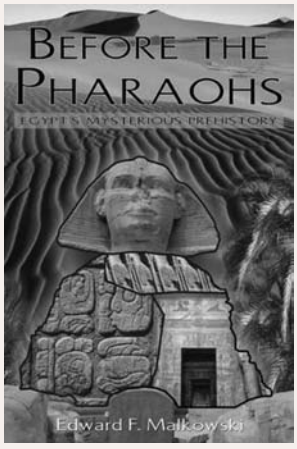
Before the Pharaohs:
Egypt's Mysterious Prehistory



Before the Pharaohs, by Edward F. Malkowski, presents conclusive evidence that ancient Egypt was originally the remnant of an earlier, highly sophisticated civilization. The author claims that evidence supports earlier speculations based on myth and esoteric sources with scientific proof from the fields of genetics, engineering and geology. He provides further proof of the connection between the Mayas and ancient Egyptians. Malkowski also convincingly links the mystery of Cro-Magnon man to the rise and fall of this ancient civilization.

In the late 19th century, French explorer Augustus Le Plongeon, after years of research in Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula, concluded that the Mayan and Egyptian civilizations were related —as remnants of a once greater and highly sophisticated culture. The discoveries of modern researchers over the last two decades now support this once derided speculation with evidence revealing that the Sphinx is thousands of years older than Egyptologists have claimed, that the pyramids were not tombs but geomechanical power plants, and that the megaliths of Nabta Playa reveal complex astronomical star maps that existed 4,000 years before conventional historians deemed such knowledge possible.

Much of the past support for prehistoric civilization has relied on esoteric traditions and mythic narrative. Using hard scientific evidence from the fields of archeology, genetics, engineering and geology, as well as sacred and religious texts, Malkowski shows that these mythic narratives are based on actual events and that a highly sophisticated civilization did once exist prior to those of Egypt and Sumer. Tying its cataclysmic fall to the mysterious disappearance of Cro-Magnon culture, *Before the Pharaohs* offers a compelling new view of humanity's past.

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lieved the Egyptians never made foreign or domestic policy without consulting astrologers.

These advisors made studies of the stellar movements over significant periods of time. They were also aware of and used sunspot cycles for fertility and harvesting. These concepts were also supported by Manly Palmer Hall in *The Secret Teachings of All Ages*, another monumental well-illustrated book, republished in 1978 (Philosophical Research Society, Los Angeles). For those interested, pages XLI (41) through XYI (56) describe ancient astronomy, astrology and archeology.

THE MAYAS AND 2012

In a recently published compendium *The Mystery of 2012*, authors wrote articles about Mayan astronomy, calendars and impending future events.

John Major Jenkins researched Mesoamerican history between 450 B.C. and A.D. 50, after the Olmecs and just before the rise of the Mayas, especially the ruins near Ixtapa, in southern Mexico. Jenkins notes that the 260-day Mayan calendar represented the time for human gestation in the womb and indicated planting and harvesting cycles in the Guatemalan highlands. The Mayas also used a "long-count calendar" of 1,872,000 days.

The next explosion is not due for another 11,000 years, so the date of 2012 would be irrelevant in this regard, though, minor outbursts also occur in intervals of 500 years or so.

Three hundred sixty days would be equivalent to one year, and 1,872,000 days would be equivalent to 13 periods of 144,000 days. Jenkins states that Mayan scholars correlated our Gregorian calendar of 365.25 days and translated the 1,872,000 days (written on a monument) to 5,125.4 years, corresponding to the supposed end date of their calendar on the winter solstice of 2012.

However, according to another scholar, Maurice Cotterell, 1,872,000 days cannot represent a cycle or the end of a cycle in the Mesoamerican calendar. He says, "At best, it can only be considered to be 13/20ths of a pictun, the next largest period. [A pictun is 2,880,000 days, or about 7,885 years. This is much less than the next largest period, a calubtun, which is 57,600,000 days, or about 3 million years.—Ed.] Conclusion: 1,872,000 days cannot represent a cycle of time, and therefore cannot represent the end of a cycle of time."

Jenkins also makes a case that the Mayas had knowledge of the Earth's "wobble" on its axis, wherein our planet reorients itself to the field of the stars. This is also known as "the precession of the equinoxes" and is observable where the Milky Way crosses both the Gemini and Sagittarius constellations. The alignment occurs once every 26,000 years.

But as Maurice Cotterell points out, 2012 is not the end of a precessional cycle. So, for better or worse, another 2012 myth is debunked.

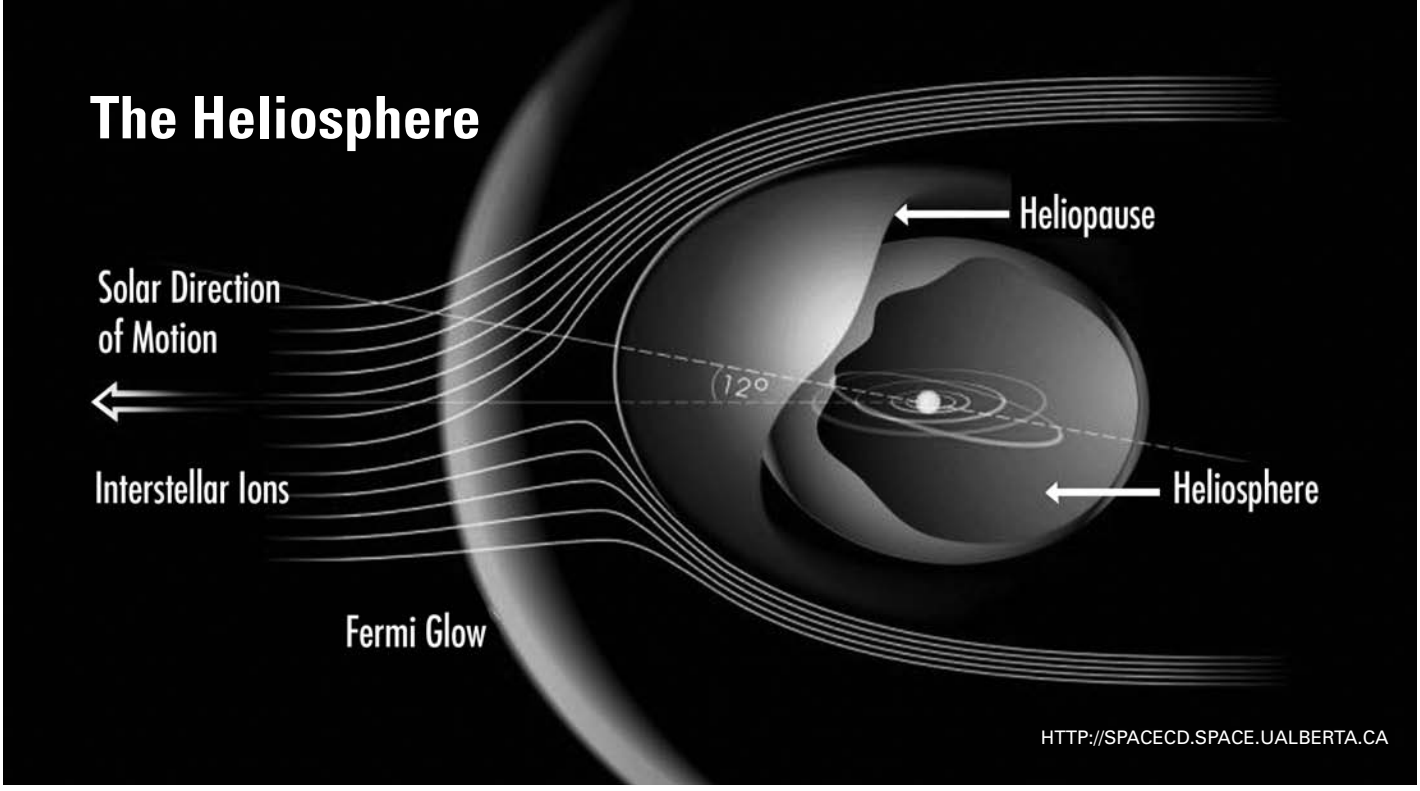
Robert Sitler, another researcher, believes there is too much Internet activity capitalizing on 2012. In his view there are too few relevant monuments and artifacts available for scientific analysis. He does refer to the Chilam Balam texts translated from the Yucatan area, which suggest the rebirth of the feathered serpent god Kukulkan (Quetzalcoatl) at the earliest date of about A.D. 1500, when the Spaniards invaded the area, or possibly in the 21st century. The return of Quetzalcoatl is expected, by believers, to usher in a period of renewal and transformation.

We have almost completed the zodiacal movement, related to the precession of the equinoxes, from the Age of Pisces to the Age of Aquarius, which is suggested to occur between A.D. 2060 and 2160, but not 2012. Different authorities have given different possible dates to this event.

COSMIC AND SUN CYCLES

Dr. Paul LaViolette, a maverick astrophysicist (mentioned in the 2012 compendium), studied NASA's Chandra orbiting radio telescope, Hubble and various radio telescope results. Furthermore, he analyzed core samples from the polar regions and postulated that our Milky Way galactic center's radio source, Sagittarius A* (pronounced "A-star"), is similar to a Seyfert galaxy (probably containing a giant black hole) and periodically explodes at 26,000-year intervals. The last such explosion occurred circa 13,000 B.C. This event would have been observable and would appear like a giant "eye" or "womb" between the constellations Scorpio and Sagittarius, persisting for almost 1,000 years.

Of course, this would mean that the next explosion is not due for another 11,000 years, so the date of 2012 would be irrelevant in this regard, though, minor outbursts also occur in intervals of 500 years or so.



The heliosphere, the protective bubble around the Sun that helps to shield the Earth from harmful interstellar radiation, is shrinking and getting weaker, NASA scientists have warned in recent years. In fact, new data has revealed that the heliosphere has weakened by 25 percent over the past decade and is now at its lowest level in 50 years. Scientists are baffled at what could be causing the barrier to shrink in this way. However, it may be part of a much larger solar cycle unpredicted thus far by modern humans, but somehow known to ancient peoples, such as the Mayas and the Egyptians. Dr. Nathan Schwadron of Boston University has explained it thusly: "The interstellar medium, which is part of the galaxy as a whole, is actually quite a harsh environment. There is a very high energy galactic radiation that is dangerous to living things. Around 90 percent of the galactic cosmic radiation is deflected by our heliosphere, so the boundary protects us from this harsh galactic environment." In other words, without the heliosphere, harmful galactic cosmic radiation would make life on Earth almost impossible by destroying DNA and making the climate too harsh. The good news is that the waning and eventual rebuilding of the heliosphere may be part of a natural cycle. The bad news is that the weakening of the heliosphere may have in some time in the past been responsible for one or more of the many past mass extinctions of life on our planet. Is the heliospheric cycle at the heart of the Maya end-time predictions, as opposed to some catastrophe resulting from the center of the galaxy, as so many now believe?

Laviolette is director of the Starburst Foundation. His concern is trying to make the media and public aware of minor galactic "super wave" events, which can cause disruptive electromagnetic pulse (EMP) effects on the planet.

On Sept. 23, 2008 NASA issued a media announcement that the Ulysses mission (launched in 1990 and which orbited the Sun's polar regions) detected that the "solar wind" had dropped to the lowest level since recoding began 50 years ago (data transmitted in 2007). The solar wind inflates a protective "heliosphere" bubble around the Solar System. The fear is that a breaching of this bubble would allow a penetration of galactic cosmic rays, which might have an adverse effect on Earth and its immediate space. The year 2007 also brought a minimum of sunspot activity.

In his book *The Tutankhamun Prophecies* (Bear & Co., 2001), author Maurice Cotterell, a mathematician and scientist, states the following regarding the ancient Egyptians:

• They had a civilization that worshiped the Sun (Ra, Amun-Ra, or for a while Aten) as the god of fertility.

• They worshiped a feathered snake symbol, which represented the 11-year sunspot cycle.

• They understood complex astronomical relationships, shown by their aligning their temples in accordance with the zodiacal precession-of-the-equinoxes cycle.

• They carved the zodiac into their temples at Dendera and aligned the Giza pyramids with star patterns with monument pointers to the most significant.

He explains that minimum sunspot activity effected climate and fertility in both Egypt and Mexico. He spent times researching and decoding the pyramid and sarcophagus of Lord Pacal (Pacal the Great), godlike ruler of the Mayas, between A.D. 700 and 742 at Palenque, Mexico. Much effort was devoted to counting and analyzing the placement of the jewels and symbols embedded in Lord Pacal's mask and the tomb's lid. Cotterell's research resulted in finding remarkable similarities between the Mayan ruler Pacal and

The Day the World Will End?

Everyone has heard of the Mayan calendar. The Mayas predicted that the world would "end" on Dec. 21, 2012. What scientists now know is that the Mayan calendar is actually the Olmec calendar. The "end of the world" or "end of the calendar" is really just the time a new calendar cycle begins.

The Mayas used several calendars, and the one that people are referring to when they say "Mayan calendar" concerning the Dec. 21, 2012 date is the long count calendar. This calendar looks at the long term rhythms of the universe. The Mayas saw time like a river. It takes a long time for the calendar to go through one cycle. The shorter of the long count cycles is approximately 5,000 years and the longest is 26,000 years, which coincides with the galactic alignment that happens once every 26,000 years. The Mayan long count calendar has 13 moons (months). It also has 360 days as opposed to the 365 days of the Gregorian calendar that we use today. It is considered more accurate than the 365-day calendar. There was also a 584-day Venus cycle calendar that was used. Another Mayan calendar is an 819-day calendar that not much is known about as many of the records about it were destroyed. The Tzolkin calendar is a 260-day calendar with 20 specific days with names for each month, of which there were 13.

pharaohs Akhenaten (Amenhotep IV) and Tutankhamun ("King Tut"), who ruled Egypt between 1353 and 1335 B.C. and 1333 to 1323 B.C. respectively.

Tutankhamun died at age 19, from a blow to the head. (Many suspect he was murdered.) His tomb was discovered, intact, in 1922 by Howard Carter.

At the temple of Seti in Abydos, 76 pharaonic kings were listed and carved into the wall. However, both Tutankhamun and Akhenaten are missing, as if they had never ruled. Both worshiped the Sun as symbolic of Ra, the one lord, and giver of life, light and love, and not the multitude of gods prevalent during most of the dynasties.

Cotterell uses the appendices in the book to more fully explain his solar cycle hypotheses. His web site also offers several other interesting papers, e.g. "Dispelling the Myths about 2012" and "The Cause of Global Warming and Global Cooling."

Cotterell states, after extensive computerized analyses, that sunspot cycles exist at 11.5 years, 187 years and 18,139 years. Twenty times the 187-year cycle = 3,740 years (or the Mayan sacred number of 1,366,040 days). Every 3,740 years the Sun undergoes a major magnetic polarity shift. This happened in 3114 B.C. and again about A.D. 627 (plus or minus 187 years). Its effects on Earth are considerable. Shifts can cause infertility, devastation, drought, famine and mini-ice ages.

By A.D. 750 the Mayan civilization had basically disappeared.

As mentioned, Cotterell also took issue with the "2012 event" advocates in his other paper. He computed that the zodiacal equinox precession began about 2,150 years ago, when the zodiacal sign of Aries moved into Pisces. The precession will repeat itself in 25,800 years.

In the words of Cotterell: "Nowhere in the decoded writings of the Mayas does the date of 2012 take center stage. Nowhere is it given special status."

Cotterell also addresses global warming and cooling. His contention is that the Sun's cycles affect most aspects of human life, including biorhythms, fertility, viruses and personality characteristics.

Finally, the trusted weather forecast standby *The Old Farmer's Almanac* (2009) had a very good article entitled "Is Global Warming on the Wane?" Joseph D'Aleo, the writer, was a cofounder of the Weather Channel, a meteorologist and a climatologist among his other activities. Although unbiased, he makes a strong case for a cooler climate coming. (People living on the East Coast of the United States in 2010-2011 may agree with that idea.)

D'Aleo quotes solar physicist Doug Hathaway at NASA, among others, who believes that solar activity has diminished considerably and may continue to do so for decades. The author also mentions that the global warming advocates fail to consider deep-sea measurements. Lately the measurements indicate the deep Pacific has undergone significant cooling (*Old Farmer's Almanac*, p 70).

CONCLUSION

Most archeologists discount the idea that the Mayas attached any special significance to the "end date" of their calendar. Other researchers contend the calendar encompasses a world age, or what the Aztecs referred to as a "sun." The "Fifth Sun" is thought to end in 2012, making way for the "Sixth Sun." If various legends, such as those of the Hopis, are to be believed, the transition from one interval to the next will mean massive geological changes. Who's right? We will soon see, but it is our belief that we should worry more about the sun spot cycle and the waning heliosphere than tidal waves, pole shifts and earthquakes. ✦

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Gene Flinter received a B.A. in history from the University of Connecticut. He worked as a computer systems analyst for 40 years. His interests include true history, classical music and volunteer work for Habitat for Humanity. He currently resides in Tennessee.

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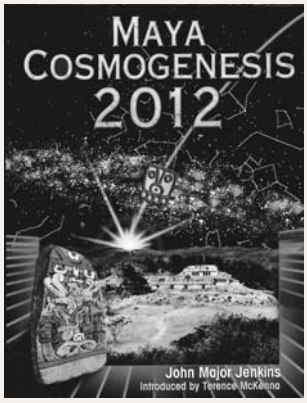
Maya Cosmogenesis 2012:

The True Meaning of the Maya End Time Date



While researching the 2012 end-date of the Maya Calendar, John Major Jenkins decoded the Maya's galactic cosmology. The Maya believed that the periodic alignment of the Sun with the center of the Milky Way galaxy was the formative influence on human evolution. These alignments also define a series of World Ages. The fourth age ends on December 21, 2012, when an epochal chapter in human history will come to an end. *Maya Cosmogenesis 2012* reveals the Maya's insight into the cyclic nature of time, and prepares us for our own cosmogenesis—the birth of a new world.

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"The extensive research by John Major Jenkins into the Mayan astronomy and mysteries is very impressive indeed, and his book will no doubt become a classic in this field of study. *Maya Cosmogenesis 2012* is a must-read for all those who feel that there is far more to our ancient past than meets the eye."

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Was the Ahnenerbe Right About The Origins of European Man?

Far in advance of its time, the Ahnenerbe organization's initial purpose was to rediscover and revive the past, to ensure a more beautiful future. The research arms of this German society reached far and wide across Europe and Asia. Among their amazing discoveries was that bronze-age and prehistoric Europeans were far more advanced than the establishment had ever dreamed they might have been.

By Marc Roland

The collapse of Imperial Germany during late 1918 took with it that country's former preeminence in numerous scientific fields, including archeology. Funding for and general interest in their own past were lacking from a people culturally and economically bankrupt.

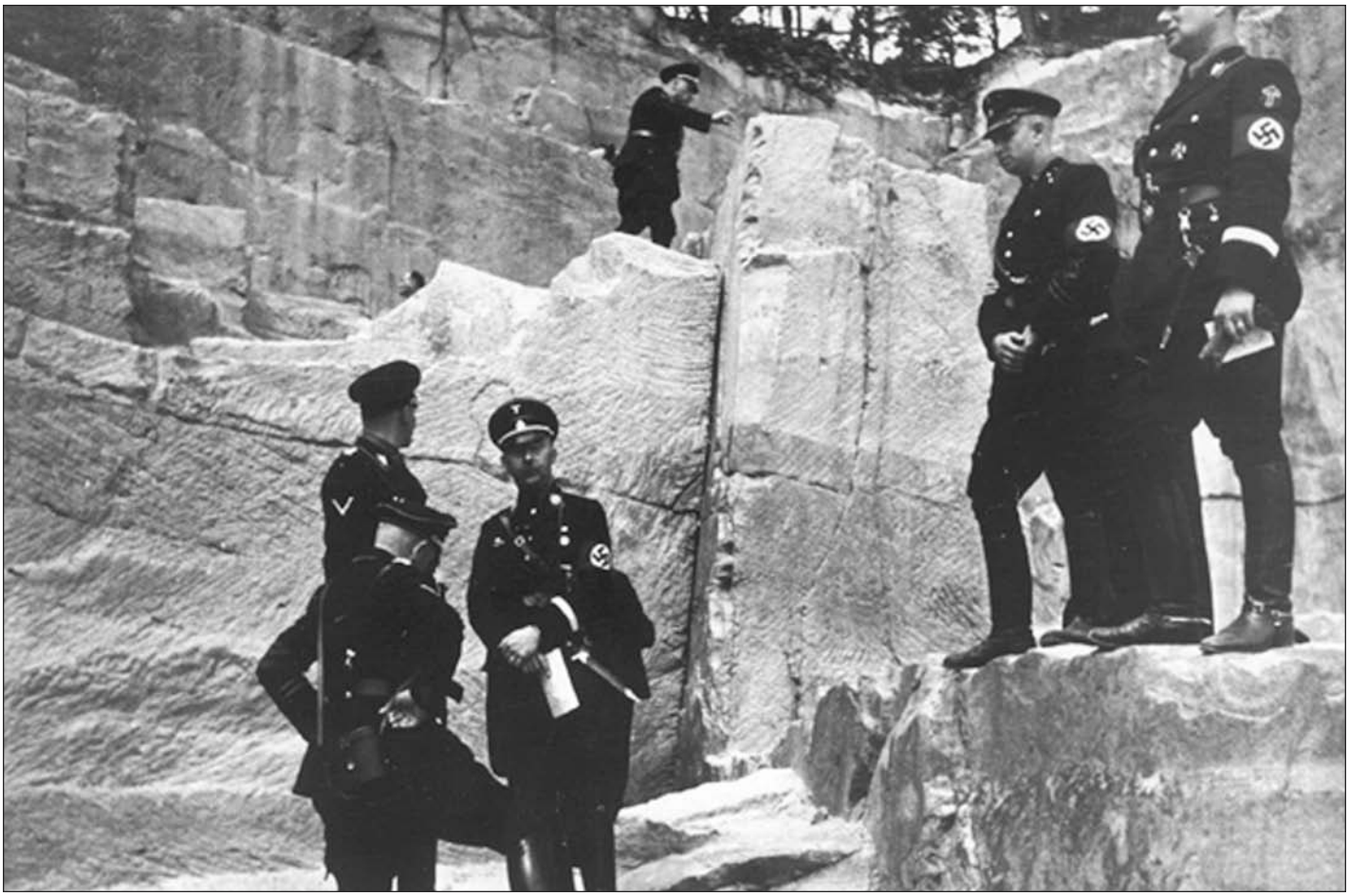
All that changed overnight on Jan. 30, 1933, however, when Adolf Hitler became Reich chancellor. He realized that helping Germans to awareness of their ancient greatness would go far in restoring the self-respect of his demoralized countrymen. To that end, the German Ancestral Heritage Society for the Study of the History of Primeval Ideas (*Deutsches Ahnenerbe—Studiengesellschaft für Geistesurgeschichte*) was founded on July 1, 1935 by the Reichsführer der SS, Heinrich Himmler. He renamed it two years later as the Research and Teaching Community of Ancestral Heritage (*Forschungs- und Lehrgemeinschaft das Ahnenerbe*), better known then and since as simply the *Ahnenerbe*.

Its purpose was to investigate the origins and development of the Aryan race in Germany and abroad.

The *Ahnenerbe* was predictably ridiculed in most foreign countries as "the worst example of Nazi pseudoscience"[1] and "racist mumbo-jumbo,"[2] a verdict consistently repeated in mainstream histories of National Socialism to the present day. "Himmler's henchmen distorted and forged archeological 'evidence' to convince the German people that they had once ruled the world, and were 'destined' to do so again," William L. Shirer declared at a book signing of his *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich* in 1960, still touted today by court historians as an official version of events.[3]

"In fact," the prominent Jewish newspaper reporter assured his admirers, "the *Ahnenerbe* investigators found no real artifacts suggesting anything more than that Germany

This 1.6-inch, quarter-ounce figurine, made from mammoth ivory, is some 35,000 years old. It is one of the oldest pieces of art ever found. It was uncovered in southwestern Germany's Vogelherd Cave by Gustav Riek in 1931. Riek was responsible for many important archeological finds from the Old Stone Age.



Heinrich Himmler (center, looking at camera) views ancient Germanic rune markings in a Palatinate quarry in 1935. Himmler founded the German Ancestral Heritage Association (*Deutsches Ahnenerbe*), a group that engaged in scientific research into Germany's rich historical past, with an eye toward restoring German pride, crushed by the defeat of World War I.

has always been an archeological wasteland. Their phony organization was nothing more than a club for amateur enthusiasts with no professional background whatsoever."[4]

Like many of Shirer's assertions, these were demonstrably untrue. *Ahnenerbe* president, Dr. Walther Wüst, a dean at Munich's prestigious Ludwig Maximilians University, had a world-class reputation as the foremost expert on India. That same year, 1937, he dispatched Franz Altheim[5] to Italy, where the University of Frankfurt archeologist and former colleague of the great Leo Frobenius made an important find in Val Camonica—at some 55 miles long, one of the largest valleys of the central Alps, in eastern Lombardy. There he found second-century inscriptions in the Elder Futhark, the oldest-known system of runic writing. [6]

Another illustrious scientist Dr. Wüst engaged was the University of Tübingen's Gustav Riek, who achieved world renown in 1931 with his discovery of a Middle Paleolithic human statuette and the 38,000-year-old bas-relief of a mammoth in southwestern Germany's Vogelherd Cave. While serving the *Ahnenerbe*, Riek went on to find prehistoric burial mounds in the Murg River Valley, near Baden-Württemberg, thereby launching a series of digs still under investigation for the important light they shed on the Old Stone Age. Not far away, but long after World War II, his investigations of *Grosse Grotte* from 1960 to 1964 uncovered evidence for Neanderthal habitation in the "Great Grotto," another German cave, between 60,000 and 45,000 years ago.

But it was Dr. Assien Bohmers's spectacular discovery in the southern Jura Mountains of Bavaria that would tighten the *Ahnenerbe's* focus on German antiquity. In the autumn of 1937, he and his team recovered ivory pendants, a woolly mammoth skeleton, Neanderthal remains with throwing spears and javelins, plus burins—a specialized type of lithic flake with a chisel-like edge used for engraving or carving in wood and bone. These archeological treas-

ures were and still are controversial, because their solid craftsmanship is superior to that expressed in ruder Neanderthal artifacts, which led some investigators to conclude these specimens must belong instead to the more advanced Cro-Magnons. This supposition was contradicted, however, by various dating techniques, which placed their manufacture around 70,000 years before present; in other words, at least 30,000 years prior to Cro-Magnon arrival in Europe.

Bohmers generated intense interest among fellow archeologists and anthropologists, especially in Belgium, France and the Netherlands, where he lectured and presented a traveling exhibition dramatizing his finds. They convinced *Ahnenerbe* scholars that there was more to the prehistory of their country than anyone had previously suspected. Some speculated that Germany might have been the crucible for modern man's great leap forward from savagery to society, and the site of a so-far-unknown high culture concealed by intervening millennia.

The Löwenfrau mammoth ivory figurine has been dated to a stunning 30,00 B.C.

Their supposition seemed borne out less than two years after the Jura Mountains discovery when the oldest known anthropomorphic/zoomorphic sculpture in the world was found at Stadel-Höhle im Hohlenstein, a cave in the Lone Valley of the Schwabian Alps, not far from Bohmers's site. Expertly carved from mammoth bone, the ivory figurine represented a lion's body with the head of a woman, and is referred to as the *Löwenfrau*. The depicted animal may have been a *Panthera leo spelaea*, the European cave lion, an extinct subspecies that inhabited Germany from 370,000 to 12,000 years ago.[7]

Ahnenerbe researchers used the dating systems of their day to place the *Löwenfrau* in the early Old Stone Age, an estimate confirmed after 1949's invention of the radio-carbon method, which showed that the object—11.7 inches in height, 2.2 inches wide and 2.3 inches thick—was a stunning 32,000 years old. Seven parallel, transverse, mysteriously carved gouges on the left arm may indicate a numerical notation—perhaps astronomical—of some kind.

Despite the figure's extreme antiquity—at almost the dawn of modern man—it evidences human spirituality explicit in its mythic conception of an anthropomorphic lion recalling the dynastic Egyptian Sekhmet. The "One Before Whom Evil Trembles," the "Mistress of Dread" and "Lady of Slaughter" are titles that defined her role as a goddess of executed judgment. But she was also, strangely, the divine patroness of healing. Whether or not these attributes were applied by Upper Paleolithic Europeans responsible for the sculpture is impossible to determine. That it was part of a religious cult is suggested, however, by another, similar, smaller image later found along with several flutes from a different cave in the vicinity of Stadel-Höhle.

Discovery of the *Löwenfrau* was obscured by World War II, which broke out just weeks later, its pieces scattered and lost during the conflict's final days. A chance discovery of the damaged torso in 1975 inspired a search for the rest of the missing fragments, which were finally recovered in 1997 and 1998. Today, the reassembled, restored figurine is on public display at the Ulmer Museum, in Ulm, Germany.

THE GOLDEN HATS

Despite wartime conditions, the *Ahnenerbe* was under orders from Himmler to continue and even expand its investigations, which went on to score another archeological triumph just one year after the original *Löwenfrau* came to light. Urged on by their string of important finds made in the Schwabian Alps region, investigators unearthed a magnificent golden hat, filled with soil to preserve its shape, then buried upright. The hollow cone was 29.3 inches long, weighed 17.3 ounces, and crafted from a single piece of gold leaf, with an average thickness of 0.023622 inch. In-

terestingly, all the gold that went into its creation would form about a 1-inch cube hammered to the thickness of a modern sheet of newsprint.

Archeo-metallurgists determined that careful temperature controls around 1,382 degrees Fahrenheit had been required to work the object. "Considering the tribological conditions and the technical means available at the time," concludes a writer for *Wikipedia*, "the production even of an undecorated golden hat would represent an immense technical achievement."[8]

A ring of sheet bronze reinforces the wide mouth of the artifact, while a twisted, square-sectioned wire winding upward strengthens its brim. The exterior is entirely covered by 21 horizontal bands emblazoned with dozens of figures. These include embossed spheres encircled by five or six concentric rings, wheels with eight spokes, and recumbent crescents, each one above an eye-shaped or almond-like design in 154 bands and rows. The apex is decorated with an eight-pointed star. These signs were impressed into the gold leaf using 14 different stamps and three cylindrical seals, but not merely for purposes of adornment.

They have been arranged in systematic sequences of number and type to form a lunar-solar calendar, wherein each ring signifies a single, 24-hour period, as part of the so-called "Metonic" cycle or enneadecaeteris. This ancient system comprises 19 solar years that are almost exactly equal to 235 synodic months, which, rounded to full days, amounts to 6,940 24-hour periods.[9] These solar years and lunar months are separated by only two hours, a compari-

The conical "Berlin Golden Hat" was acquired in 1996 as a single, remarkable find, strangely without provenance, by the Berlin *Museum fuer Vor-und Fruehgeschichte*. Scientists suggest it was made in the Late Bronze Age, circa 1,000 to 800 B.C. It is the best-preserved specimen among the four known golden "hats" or cones known from Bronze-Age Europe to date. Of the three others, one was found in what is now western France, and two were found in southern Germany. No one knows if they were actually worn as hats, although it is possible (not in a windy spot, obviously). They are also suggested to have served astronomical and/or calendrical functions. The "ornaments" on the Berlin cone, for example, appear to represent systematic sequences. It is probably both a lunar and a solar calendar, say experts. The system of the mathematical functions incorporated into the cones has not been fully deciphered. Those readers who are so inclined should refer to www.dominikfarnbacher.com/millinery.html.

son named after the Greek astronomer, Meton of Athens, who observed and described it in 432 B.C.

Appearance of the Metonic cycle on Germany's gold hat is remarkable, because the object has been competently dated—thanks largely to the fingerprint manufacturing technology responsible for creating it—to the Late European Bronze Age, circa 1000 B.C., some 700 years before Meton was born.

World events of 1940, when the discovery was made, consigned it to obscurity, and the precious artifact disappeared in the final, chaotic days of World War II. Fortunately, it had been neither looted by the Soviets—infamous for their theft of Priam's Treasure from Berlin's Imperial Museum—nor destroyed by revenge-crazed Anglo-Americans, but smuggled by an unidentified *Ahnenerbe* member out of Bavaria across the Swiss border. Made destitute by his country's defeat, he sold it on conditions of strict secrecy to an anonymous collector in Geneva, who passed away 50 years later. When the object came up for sale, it was purchased by buyers for the Berlin *Museum für Vorund Frühgeschichte* (the "Berlin Museum for Prehistory and Early History") in 1996.

Known ever since as the "Berlin Gold Hat" (*Berliner Goldhut*), it is displayed at the capital city's *Neues Museum* ("New Museum"), on Museum Island, in its own room.

As fabulous as this find may be, it is not the first, nor only one of its kind. On 29 April 1835, agricultural workers less than a mile north of Schifferstadt, a town in southwest Germany, accidentally dug into a small, two-foot-deep, rectangular chamber, its uppermost section just inches beneath the topsoil. Inside, they found the components of a Mid-Bronze Age burial. These included a one-foot-tall gold headpiece—its lower diameter at about seven inches, and brim one and three-quarters inches wide—filled with an ash-clay mixture; this enabled it to hold its shape while standing upright on a slab of burnt clay positioned over a one-inch layer of sand. Leaning against the conical object were three bronze ax-heads.

Like the Berlin Gold Hat, it too, had been hammered from a single sheet of gold alloy that comprised a virtually identical mixture of gold (86.37%), silver (13%), copper (0.56%), and tin (0.07%). And the same solar-lunar symbols were impressed on its exterior from top to bottom. Today, the Golden Hat of Schifferstadt may be seen at the *Historisches Museum der Pfalz*, in the city of Speyer.

A second, 10-ounce specimen was dug up nine years later from a field near the village of Avanton, less than eight miles north of Poitiers, in western France. The Late-Bronze-Age, 22 inch-long *Cône d'Or d'Avanton*, or *Cône d'Avanton,* differs in no observable particulars from its German counterparts, but suffers from a poor state of preservation. The Avanton Cone is displayed in the *Musée d'Archéologie Nationale* at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.

After World War II, a fourth gold hat was found between the villages of Ezelsdorf, in Franconia, and Buch, in Bavaria. While removing tree trunks during 1953, workers unknowingly damaged the artifact beyond immediate recognition. They collected the shreds of torn gold leaf, however, and from these delicate pieces the object's Late-Bronze-Age condition was gradually, if only partially restored over the next 55 years. It was completely covered in the same *repoussé* technique, with identical bands and rows of symbols occurring on the other ancient headpieces, and originally weighed 11.7 ounces. The 34.8-inch-tall *Goldblechkegel von Ezelsdorf-Buch* ("Golden Cone of Ezelsdorf-Buch") is on public display at Nuremberg's *Germanisches Nationalmuseum*. It differs slightly from its contemporaries with the appearance of miniature cones—perhaps representing the hat itself—depicted in two rows. What special meaning, if any, these additions may have had is unknown.

Since their discovery 176 years ago, scholars have puzzled over the golden cones' significance. Their astronomical qualities have led some to wonder if the headgear were from a solar-lunar

Of the four conical objects thus far discovered, the Golden Hat of Schifferstadt is the oldest, dated to circa 1400 B.C., although the *Ahnenerbe's Berliner Goldhut* is the best preserved, and, therefore, the most archeologically valuable. Since the former and first of their kind was found 176 years ago, scholars have puzzled over the golden cones' significance. Their ascertained astronomical qualities have led some investigators to wonder if the headgear represented the insignia of a solar-lunar cult. Others speculate that each cone served as the external covering of a long brimmed headdress of perishable, organic material

Above: The so-called Golden Hat of Schifferstadt, found in 1835 at Schifferstadt near Speyer, Germany, dating from circa 1400 to 1300 B.C. **Right picture, left "hat":** The Avanton Gold Cone (*Cône d'Or d'Avanton*), from France, found near Poitiers in 1844, also dates from the Late Bronze Age. **Right "hat":** The Golden Cone of Ezelsdorf-Buch, dated circa 1000-900 B.C., is the tallest known specimen of a "golden hat," at about a yard tall (35.5 inches).

worn by high priests on ceremonial occasions.

Related archeological materials greatly predate the gold hats. The self-evident image of a solar figure wearing a conical hat adorns Northern European belt-plates and *tumuli* (circular stone burial mounds) from the Early Bronze Age Period II, circa 3000 B.C. to 2700 B.C., implying deep antiquity and continuous use over the course of centuries or even millennia for the gold hats.

They are also predated by the "Mold Cape," the shoulder section of a ceremonial dress formed from a single sheet of gold foil decorated in a *repoussé* technique reminiscent of the European mainland's gold hats. Found by quarry workers in Flintshire, Wales, during 1833—just two years before the Schifferstadt find—the superbly crafted grave good had been placed on the body of someone interred in a stone-lined grave between 1900 B.C. to 1600 B.C. Visitors to the Mold Cape displayed at London's British Museum have noticed stylistic comparisons with the Franco-German gold hats.

If all these objects are indeed related, they imply the florescence of a lunar-solar cult of pan-European extent far older than the conical specimens originally suggested. These suppositions seem reinforced by a pair of bronze figurines wearing cone-like headgear from the Stockhult hoard, a collection of Middle Bronze Age items in circulation around 1500 B.C. to 1300 B.C., at Scania, the southernmost tip of the Swedish peninsula.

"Due to the amount of time and effort that went into the manufacture of the golden hats, as well as the value of the raw material," writes Brian Haughton, author of the popular archeology book *History's Mysteries*, "it is reasonable to suppose that the objects were used by an elite group from

the society that made them," and "represent an immense technical achievement on the part of the Late Bronze Age cultures of Central Europe. . . ."[10] To be sure, Germany has abundantly fulfilled the *Ahnenerbe's* quest to establish the Schwabian region particularly as the focus of a high Old Stone Age culture generally unknown and unappreciated until after the collapse of the Third Reich. States a science writer for *Wikipedia*:

"This concentration of evidence of full behavioral modernity in the period of 40,000 to 30,000 years ago, including figurative art and instrumental music, is unique worldwide."

In a recent article by Paul T. Angel for THE BARNES REVIEW, readers learned of a deeply prehistoric figurine known as the Venus of Hohle Fels, discovered in 2008 by archeologist Nicholas J. Conrad.[11] After additionally finding the world's oldest flutes—dated to 36,000 years ago, made of vulture bones and ivory, recovered from nearby Geissenklösterle—Conrad concluded that the south of Germany was indeed the cradle of modern mankind.[12] ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Cornwell, John, *Hitler's Scientists: Science, War, and the Devil's Pact*, NY: Penguin Reprint edition, 2004.

2 Pringle, Heather, *The Master Plan: Himmler's Scholars and the Holocaust*, CA: Hyperion, 2006.

3 Shirer, William L., *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich: A History of Nazi Germany*, NY: Simon & Schuster, 1960.

4 Rudin, Bernard, "Author Shirer Dispenses Wisdom, Autographs at Chez Raymond," *The New York Village Voice*, August 21, 1960, vol. 25, issue 11.

5 Born October 1898, Franz Altheim, was a translator for the Imperial German Army stationed in the Ottoman empire during World War I. During the early the 1920s, he worked as a bank clerk to pay for his education in classical philology, archeology and linguistics, becoming a lecturer at the University of Frankfurt before the end of the decade. For five years after World War II, he was forbidden all scholarly employment by the American occupation authorities, but resumed his career at the Free University of Berlin in 1950. Altheim died in Munich on October 17, 1976.

6 "Futhark" is made up of the first six letters of the Old Norse alphabet. The "th" is formed by a single letter or glyph.

7 The European cave lion was 10 percent larger than modern African lions, with an average adult male weight of about 600 pounds.

8 Tribology is the scientific study of the mechanisms of friction, lubrication and wear on interacting surfaces in relative motion. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin_Gold_Hat.

9) A solar year is the length of time that the Sun takes to return to the same position in the cycle of seasons, as seen from Earth. A synodic month is the average period of the Moon's revolution with respect to the Sun.

10) Haughton, Brian, *Histories Mysteries, People, Places and Oddities Lost in the Sands of Time*, New Page Books, NJ, 2010, pages 149, 150.

11) "Oldest Known Settlement West of the Rhine Unearthed", by Paul T. Angel, *The Barnes Review*, Volume XVI, Issue Number 6, November/December 2010.

12) *Journal of Anthropological Research*, Vol. 53, No. 2, Abstracts, http://www.unm.edu/~jar/v53n2.html.

MARC ROLAND is a book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin. Marc is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures.

German Researchers in Tibet

Top: In 1938, the Ahnenerbe mounted an expedition to Tibet. One of the members of the expedition, anthropologist Bruno Beger, was a supporter of the theory that Tibet was home to descendants of a northern, Aryan race. Shown here is the entire expedition, posing in Gangtok, Sikkim, along with British official Sir Basil Gould. **Directly above:** Expedition members are entertained by Tibetan dignitaries in Lhasa. **Inset right:** The swastika is an important symbol in many cultures, particularly in Tibet, where the "Nazi" swastika is a symbol of changelessness and eternity for Buddhists, and the backwards swastika (with dots added) is the main emblem of the native Boen religion. In the ancient Zhang-Zhung language that is preserved in the Boen tradition, the word for swastika is *drung mu*. The etymology of the Zhang-Zhung word is obscure (*mu* means "sky, heaven" in Zhang-Zhung, but the root meaning of *drung* is unclear).

Wayne, Washington & the Mutiny of Several Revolutionary Militias

How Anthony Wayne and George Washington contained an explosive situation

By John Tiffany

In 1780, the fledgling U.S. government was so in debt, it could barely pay its bills. The Army was understaffed, terribly provisioned and many times went unpaid. Gen. George Washington had earlier spread out the Army in military camps around New York, from Morristown to Connecticut. This allowed supplies to travel shorter distances, reduced the economic strain on local areas and made it possible for the Army to protect against the raids the British forces occasionally made. This also allowed the soldiers to go looking for food in a much wider area, if what they received from the government proved insufficient.

GEN. "MAD" ANTHONY WAYNE
Commander of the Pennsylvania Line.

The British army at this time was almost entirely inactive, hunkering down in comfortable New York City, except for the rare raid.

In December, the six regiments of the Pennsylvania Line were quartered at Jockey Hollow south of Morristown. According to their commander, Gen. Anthony Wayne, writing to Pennsylvania President Joseph Reed, on Dec. 16:

"We are reduced to dry bread and beef for our food, and to cold water for our drink. Neither officers or soldiers have received a single drop of spirituous liquors from the public magazines since the 10th of October, except one gill per man sometime in November; this, together with the old worn-out coats and tattered linen overalls, and what was once a poor substitute for a blanket (now divided among three soldiers), is but very wretched living and shelter against the winter's piercing cold, drifting snows and chilling sleets.

"Our soldiery are not devoid of reasoning faculties, nor are they callous to the first feelings of nature, they have now served their country with fidelity for near five years, poorly clothed, badly fed and worse paid; of the last article, trifling as it is, they have not seen a paper dollar in the way of pay for near 12 months."

Shortly after this, Pennsylvania sent out recruiting parties to the camp to re-enlist men. They were offering $25 in silver for recruits—while the regular soldiers could not get paid. In addition, they were told that anyone who had enlisted for "three years or the duration" would have to serve the longer of the terms, while it was obvious that it should mean the shorter of the two for Congress would not want to pay and maintain men after the war.

The New Jersey Brigade, under Gen. William "Scotch Willie" Maxwell, was stationed in East Jersey along the

coast near Elizabethtown and was beset by many of the same problems.

On Jan. 1, 1781, the Pennsylvania Line mutinied.

The following account is taken from *The Spirit of Seventy-Six*, edited by Henry Steele Commanger and Richard B. Morris. It is the eyewitness account of Lieutenant Enos Reeves of the Pennsylvania Line, Jan. 2, 1781.

* * *

Mount Kemble, New Jersey:

Yesterday being the last time we (the officers of the regiment) expected to be together, as the arrangement was to take place this day, we had an elegant regimental dinner and entertainment, at which all the field and other officers were present, with a few from the German regiment, who had arrived with the men of their regiment that belong to the Penna. Line. We spent the day very pleasantly and the evening till about 10 o'clock as cheerfully as we could wish, when we were disturbed by the huzzas of the soldiers upon the Right Division, answered by those on the Left.

I went on the parade and found numbers in small groups whispering and busily running up and down the line, In a short time a gun was fired upon the right and answered by one on the right of the Second Brigade, and a skyrocket thrown from the center of the first, which was accompanied by a general huzza throughout the line, and the soldiers running out with their arms, accouterments and knapsacks.

"We are reduced to dry bread and beef for our food, and to cold water for our drink. Neither officers or soldiers have received a single drop of spirituous liquors since October last."

I immediately found it was a mutiny, and that the guns and skyrocket were the signals. The officers in general exerted themselves to keep the men quiet, and keep them from turning out. We each applied himself to his own company, endeavored to keep them in their huts and lay down their arms, which they would do while we were present, but the moment we left one hut to go to another, they would be out again. Their excuse was they thought it was an alarm and the enemy coming on.

Next they began to move in crowds to the parade, going up to the right, which was the place appointed for their rendezvous. Lt. White of our regiment, in endeavoring to stop one of those crowds, was shot through the thigh, and Capt. Samuel Tolbert in opposing another party was shot through the body, making him very ill. They continued huzzaing and firing in a riotous manner, so that it soon became dangerous for an officer to oppose them by force. We then left them to go their own way.

Hearing a confused noise to the right, curiosity led me that way, and it being dark in the orchard I mixed among the crowd and found they had broken open the magazine and were preparing to take off the cannon.

In taking possession of the cannon they forced the sentinel from his post and put one of their own men in his place. One of the mutineers coming officiously up to force him away (thinking him to be one of our sentinels) received a ball through the head and died instantly.

A dispute arose among the mutineers about firing the alarms with the cannon, and continued for a considerable time, one party alleging that it would arouse the timid soldiery. The other objected because it would alarm the inhabitants. For awhile I expected the dispute would be decided by the bayonet, but the gunner in the meantime slipped up to the piece and put a match to it, which ended the affair. Every discharge of the cannon was accompanied by a confused huzza and a general discharge of musketry.

About this time Gen. Wayne and several mounted field officers arrived. Gen. Wayne and Col. Richard Butler spoke to them for a considerable time, but it had no effect. Their answer was, they had been wronged and were determined to see themselves righted. He replied that he would right them as far as in his power. They rejoined it was out of his power; their business was not with the officers, but with Congress and the governor and the Council of the state; 'twas they had wronged them and they must make it right. With that, several platoons fired over the general's head.

The general called out, "If you mean to kill me, shoot me at once—here is my breast!" opening his coat. They replied that it was not their intention to hurt or disturb an officer of the line (two or three individuals excepted), that they had nothing against their officers, and they would oppose any person that would attempt anything of the kind.

A part of the fourth regiment was paraded and led on by Capt. Campbell, to recapture the cannon; they were ordered to charge and rush on. They charged but would not advance, then dispersed and left the officer alone. Soon after a soldier from the mob made a charge upon Lieut. Col. William Butler, who was obliged to retreat between the huts to save his life. He went around one hut and the soldier around another to head him off, met Capt. Bettin, who was coming down the alley, who, seeing a man coming toward

Gen. Anthony Wayne is surrounded by the angry troops

him in a charge, wielded his espontoon to oppose him, when the fellow fired his piece and shot the captain through the body. He died two hours later.

About 12 o'clock they sent parties to relieve or seize the old camp guard, and posted sentinels all round the camp. At 1 o'clock they moved off toward the left of the line with the cannon, and when they reached the center they fired a shot. As they came down the line, they turned soldiers out of every hut, and those who would not go with them were obliged to hide till they were gone. They continued huzzaing and a disorderly firing till they went off, about 2 o'clock, with drums and fifes playing, under command of the sergeants, in regular platoons, with a front and rear guard.

Gen. Wayne met them as they were marching off and endeavored to persuade them back, but to no purpose; he then inquired which way they were going, and they replied either to Trenton or Philadelphia. He begged them not to attempt to go to the enemy. They declared it was not their intention, and that they would hang any man who would attempt it, and for that, if the enemy should come out in consequence of this revolt, they would turn back and fight them. "If that is your sentiment," said the general, "I'll not leave you, and if you won't allow me to march in your front, I'll follow in your rear."

This day Col. Stewart and Richard Butler joined Gen. Wayne in hopes they could turn them when they grew cooler, being much agitated with liquor when they went off,

"Mad Anthony" Wayne, so called for his bravery, the commander of the Pennsylvania Line, was relaxing in his tent when he heard a mutiny had been started. Rushing to the parade grounds with two cocked pistols, he was immediately surrounded by three companies of disgruntled soldiers, and found half a dozen bayonets pointed at his chest. Several officers and one enlistee had already been killed or wounded. Wayne was, in time, able to negotiate successfully with the men, prevent them from going over to the British, and after a 40-day furlough, amazingly two-thirds of the men re-enlisted.

it being New Years Day, they had drawn half a pint per man. The men continued going off in small parties all day. About 1 o'clock, 100 head of cattle came in from the east, which they drove off to their main body, which lay in a wood near Vealtown, leaving a few behind for the use of the officers.

When we came to draw provisions and state stores this day, we found that near half of the men of our regiment had remained.

The men went off very civilly last night to what might have been expected from such a mob. They did not attempt to plunder our officers' huts or insult them in the least, except those who were obstinate in opposing them. They did not attempt to take with them any part of the state stores, which appears to me a little extraordinary, for men when they get but little want more.

The militia is called out—they are to assemble at Chatham—in order to oppose the enemy if they come out, or the mutineers if they attempt going to them.

—Reeves, "Extracts," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, XXI, 72, 75.

* * *

The mutineers marched south to Vealtown during the night, and then went on to Princeton. Others, who had not immediately joined them, followed the next day. They marched in regiment fashion, under strict discipline, without disturbing the inhabitants, which was considered highly remarkable. At Princeton they were approached by two British agents, who offered them back pay in hard cash if they would desert to the enemy. These two men were arrested as spies, and turned over to be tried as such. (They were later convicted by a trial of officers and hanged.)

President Reed met them in Princeton, where he was received with respect. A board of sergeants made their demands known to him, and he made some proposals to assuage them, and passed on some communications from Congress. They agreed to march to Trenton (away from the British), where the negotiations continued.

A commission was appointed to review the disputed enlistments, and it granted immediate discharges to those who professed their enlistments were up, a process Gen. Washington was later to object to strongly, as he said the Army should have been given time to bring forward the enlistment papers for each man first.

The soldiers also were promised payment of part of their back pay, and a supply of various articles badly needed. Many of those who received discharges, re-enlisted to receive the bounty after a short furlough, within 20 days.

A few weeks later, part of the New Jersey Line stationed at Pompton also mutinied. Gen. Washington could not let mutiny become a standard for the army and decided to take harsh measures to stop it.

The mutineers marched to Ringwood, on the route to Trenton, when Washington had them surrounded by New England troops and the militia, and forced them to surrender. One ringleader from each regiment was tried for mutiny, and two were executed immediately by a firing squad made up of the convicted mutineers.

There would be no more coddling of mutineers by Washington. The situation was too explosive. While he had the deepest sympathy for the soldiers, and worked hard to get better food, clothing and comfort for the men, discipline had to be kept.

* * *

What is amazing about the American Revolution is not that some of its soldiers mutinied. It is that, under horrible conditions and little food, while poorly dressed with little or no pay and no way to get relief, and with the phrases of liberty and freedom ringing in their ears, mutiny was rare. Mostly, the common soldier was evidently a patriot who understood and believed in his cause. ✦

John Tiffany is assistant editor of TBR and has been interested for many decades in diverse ethnic groups and their history, around the world. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan. He is also a copy editor for American Free Press.

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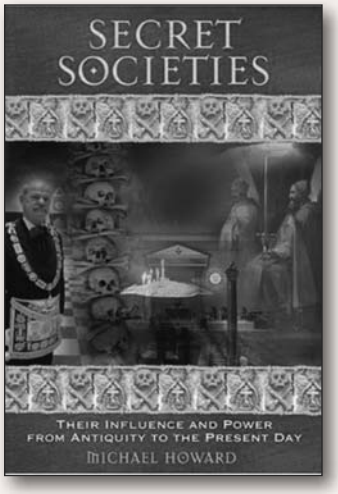

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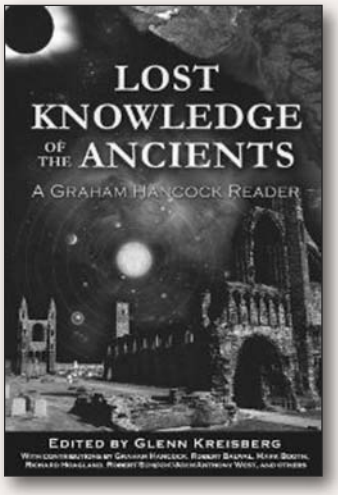

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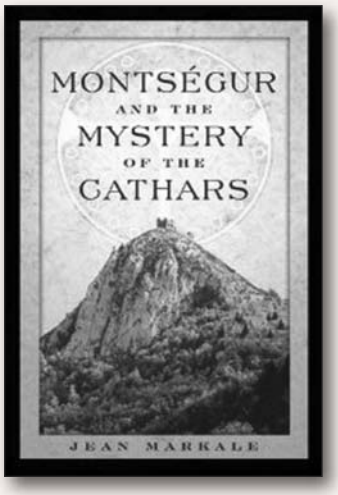

By Jean Markale. On March 16, 1244, after a year-long siege, more than 200 Cathars were captured in their fortress stronghold of Montségur near the Pyrenees and burned alive by troops of the Inquisition. This was virtually the death blow for the Cathar movement. History has recorded that, on the night before the fall of the fortress, four high-ranking Cathars carried away a massive, mysterious treasure from Montségur, a fact that led rebel Huguenots of the 17th century and members of Hitler's SS to believe that something of awesome spiritual power lay hidden somewhere near the ruins of the Cathar stronghold. Seeking to untangle truth from fiction, the author meticulously searches through the obscure history and dualist theology of the Cathars, tracing their roots to the ancient Zoroastrian religion of Persia. He examines what earned the Cathars—who practiced vegetarianism, nonviolence and tolerance—the ruthless persecution of the church and the state, and he explores both their place in medieval Occitanian culture and their secret pact with the Knights Templar. Softcover, 312 pages, #563, *$19* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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AFTER STALINGRAD:

JODL LOOKS BACK; HITLER LOOKS FORWARD – EVEN AT THE END

By Carolyn Yeager & Wilhelm Mann

TRANSLATORS' INTRODUCTION

In the fall of 1943, the Russians were breaking through at Army Group Center, and Gen. Erich von Manstein was trying to solidify the southern front. The Allies' demand for "unconditional surrender" was being trumpeted, which could only force the Reich's unconditional resistance. In this atmosphere, Hermann Giesler, who as Hitler's architect was in charge of an operation of the Organization Todt at the northeast front, was often at Fuehrer headquarters, where he had the opportunity to engage Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, chief of Operations of the OKW [Supreme Command of the Armed Forces] in conversation about the fateful battles at Demjansk and Volgograd (then known as Stalingrad).

We note that both Jodl and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of OKW, were forced by the "unconditional surrender" demand of the Allies to submit to the travesty called the Nuremberg Major War Crimes Tribunal, which resulted in their being put to death by hanging—to the eternal dishonor of that court. Thus, history was deprived of the firsthand account these men would have written—accounts that would have added immensely to our understanding of the decisions made at that time. For this reason, Giesler's recordings of his conversations with Col. Gen. Jodl are a valuable addition to the historical record.

In describing the situations at Demjansk and at Stalingrad, Jodl explains why the first relief operation was successful, but the second was not. We learn some of the difficult strategic considerations behind Hitler's orders to resist to the end. Many false assumptions can be silenced by learning of Jodl's analysis. At Nuremberg, he made a strong statement that, because of military, political and human factors, unconditional capitulation was impossible.

In the second part of this installment, we are once again given a look at a more personal side of the Fuehrer. His choice of a successor is something he took seriously almost from the time he became chancellor of Germany. As the severe strain of the war continued to take its toll on his characteristic enormous energy, this became a more pressing issue to him. We learn from Giesler that Hitler had settled his mind on Stuka pilot and war hero Col. Hans Ulrich Rudel and, though he tried to get Rudel away from the Eastern Front and in a close working relationship with him, without revealing his ultimate plan, he did not succeed.

Finally, under "We will win the war," we are given a rare glimpse of Hitler utilizing his faith and will power to remain an exemplar of unshakable confidence to his staff in the face of the daily arrival of terrible news and events. Giesler, because he admired Adolf Hitler and had by now spent enough time in his company to know him well, gives a sympathetic and believable portrait of the besieged leader as the end begins to draw nearer. This is compelling reading that we are grateful to have the opportunity to bring you.

* * *

THE COL. GEN. TALKS ABOUT STALINGRAD

In the fall of 1943, I talked with Col. Gen. Jodl, chief of Operations of *Oberkommando der Wehrmacht* [OKW], about "Demjansk"[1] and the catastrophe of Stalingrad.

Wilhelm Keitel (middle), Alfred Jodl (right) are shown giving Adolf Hitler a situation briefing using a map laid on a table in the Fuehrer's headquarters Wolfsschanze (Wolf's Lair), near Rastenburg (East Prussia). By early May 1945, both Keitel and Jodl were signing unconditional surrender papers—Keitel in Berlin and Jodl in Rheims.

In the winter of 1941-42, a Russian army encircled a German army corps at the Waldai Heights around Demjansk. The six encircled divisions, about 100,000 men, could only be supplied and remain fit for action by continuous daily air support. They repulsed all Russian attacks, and at their wide, extended "hedgehog" front they kept five Russian armies tied down.[2] The divisions in the "cauldron" [signifying the encircled forces] of Demjansk prevented a decisive breakthrough of the Soviets at the Army Group North.

At that time, I was around Pleskau and Staraja Russia and took a special interest in these operations. My friend Schulte-Frohlinde flew a Ju 52, carrying munitions and supplies into the cauldron and wounded soldiers out.

My Organization Todt units, together with sappers, were building bridges, roadways, military positions and field railway tracks toward the cauldron as necessary preparations for the attack from the outside and the planned breakout from the inside.

The main battle line on the land bridge west of the Demjansk cauldron was in the meantime stabilized and fortified. Four German divisions attacked from the Staraja Russa area in order to relieve the encircled army corps. Through mud, swamps and across the Lowat River, the troops fought that battle in an unprecedented manner.

"An amazing achievement of men and leadership," Col. Gen. Jodl said. "Unique also in the history of war is the fact that a whole army corps, encircled, withstood for a long time an all-around attack of far superior forces. And unique also, and a first, that for months an army corps was supplied with all its needs for military operation solely by transport airplanes."

I said, "Beyond its description in the war histories, Demjansk and Stalingrad will stand as a saga—even with all the bitterness—as a soldier's Nibelungen epos."

The colonel general replied: "I know where you want

that talk to lead me, but it's not the time for it yet. [Here are] only a few military points. The Stalingrad disaster began with the collapse of the north flank, and also a part of the south flank, of the 6th Army. Those forces could not withstand the attacking thrusts of the Russian elite armies.[3] Encirclement of the 6th Army at Stalingrad was not the only intention of the Russians. Their strategic goal was larger; their thrust was directed toward Rostow."

I asked, "Don't Demjansk and Stalingrad show a certain analogy?"

Jodl answered, "Certainly they have a lot in common." However he [Jodl] sees the fortress [*festung*] Stalingrad as a double-faced Janus head—"on the one hand it did not concern the position on the Volga and the encircled 6th Army only, but also the fate of the Army Group South with more than 1 million solders and all the area they controlled. On the other hand, you should consider that for six months the 6th Army tied up seven Russian armies at Stalingrad. The rapid release of those enemy forces would certainly have meant a disaster for Army Group A, but it also would have greatly endangered Army Group Don and part of Army Group B. Large parts of the Romanian, Italian and Hungarian armies were already run over by the Russians.[3]

Something else is connected with Stalingrad—the Volga, the most important waterway for transporting the Baku oil and the American war deliveries from the Persian Gulf.

The breakthroughs had to be dammed, and defense fronts along the Don built. The fight of the 6th Army preconditioned the stabilization of the south flank of the east front, where giant gaps were obvious. The situation was extremely threatening.

"Something else is connected with Stalingrad—the Volga, the most important waterway for transporting the Baku oil and the American war deliveries from the Persian Gulf. Looking at the military situation of the south flank—the Volga front is for the time being of secondary importance. But Stalingrad, by its special strategic dimension, is much larger than Demjansk, even if you include Cholm and the Wolchow breakthrough. From both of those gigantic operations one can clearly conclude that the Russians recognized our strategic plans.

"Still some more indications: It surely makes a difference if 100,000 or 250,000 are supplied and made battle-ready by air. The distance and the depth of the enemy's encirclement played a role; its flak and fighters caused serious problems for the flights of our slow Ju 52 transports. To what an extent and for how long the supply could be secured was a decisive, but unanswerable, question.

NEED FOR A CORRIDOR

"Because of operative reasons, a relief from the west along the Don could not be considered," Jodl continued. "Therefore all hope of such a relief was based on Army Group Hoth (Group B) opening a corridor from the southwest. That would have meant freedom of the decision for our combined effort by forces from inside and outside the encirclement.

"It would have been irresponsible to break the Stalingrad encirclement from inside with weakened troops, leaving behind the wounded, without the support of heavy weapons. Operative considerations, and not thoughts about prestige, kept the 6th Army in Stalingrad. The insufficient and weather-dependent supply by the Luftwaffe could not keep the army in a fighting capability. To have enough food, fuel and ammunition for the heavy weapons, and also for the breakout of the 6th Army with support from outside, a corridor was absolutely necessary.

"An isolated breakout, without heavy weapons, from an unprotected icy-snowy steppe, and through a deeply staggered ring of the Russian armies, would have been an act of despair and led to total destruction. It would have meant the end of the 6th Army, and freed the enemy forces tied down there before the army groups at the south flank were secured.

"Around January 9 or 10, the Russians actually offered the possibility for the 6th Army to surrender. However, the purpose and goal of that offer was transparent: they wanted to free their tied-down army in order to move it, together with the other armies, against the not-yet secured defense front of the army groups. With regard to the conditions of the surrender, we were well aware what to expect. We were, however, still hoping to organize a sufficient supply line and a breakout through a corridor.

"The detachment of a large fighting force from the enemy, specifically in winter, carries all kinds of risks—it loses its fortified places/positions, and the coverage and protection by heavy weapons. Within the battle area, a de-

taching move by a division from North to South was carried out. It ended in total destruction—without any cover, the rapidly attacking Russians tore it apart and ran over it. That breakout of one division should be an example of the risk for the breakout of the whole 6th Army."

Was that the action, as we learned it later, that Gen. Seydlitz ordered by his own decision? Very strange. At Demjansk, he was in charge of the attack divisions breaking the cauldron from outside.

"I have to go to work," the colonel general said with a serious face. The discussion about Demjansk-Stalingrad was never carried to an end. Yet the colonel general said the essential about the unavoidable development of that fateful battle.

JODL AT NUREMBERG

Whenever I had a chance, I enjoyed talking to the colonel general because of his realism and his precise description of military affairs.

That heroic fight, and the sacrifice of the Stalingrad soldiers, was to be followed up by triumphant noises from the Allies. Out of their arrogance and blind hate came the harsh and rigid demand of the "unconditional surrender."

Regarding that, in November 1944 I heard some critical observations by the colonel general: "No soldier with responsibility could undergo such a capitulation—it is dishonorable. Knowing all those conditions and the intentions of the enemy, only enraged resistance remains. That has nothing to do with fanaticism; despotism you can counter only with decisiveness, even in hopeless situations."

Many years later, when I read the Nuremberg protocols, I realized what military considerations were behind his words.

When questioned why Hitler did not capitulate in 1944-45, Jodl answered:

> Then, to advise to surrender I did not. That was totally out of question; no soldier would have done that; it would not have been of any value. . . . Not even after the failure of the Battle of the Bulge . . . the Fuehrer was as well aware of the overall situation as we were and he probably saw it clearer much sooner than we did . . . also nothing needed to be said to him in that matter anyway.
>
> Apart from the fact that the question of a capitulation or giving up the resistance is above all a matter for the supreme commander, there were, in the winter of 1944, many reasons against it. One major point—we had no doubt that it could only be an *unconditional* surrender; at that time the enemy did not leave us in doubt about it. And if we still would have had any doubt about what we had to expect, it was completely eliminated when we got hold of the English "Eclipse." The English members of the commission will know what that is. It was the exact order of what the occupying power was going to do in Germany after the capitulation. The capitulation required the standstill on the fronts at the spot where they were, and their capture by the adversaries who stood across the line. The same thing that happened the winter of 1941 at

Alfred Jodl served in WWI as an artillery officer, being twice wounded, and following that war he joined the new Reichswehr. In the last days of the Weimar Republic he came under the command of Gen. Ludwig Beck [a future traitor], who recognized his superior qualities. It wasn't until 1939 that Jodl met Adolf Hitler, at the time he became chief of Operations in OKW. He was wounded again during the July 20 assassination plot against Hitler. It was Col. Gen. Jodl who signed the Instruments of unconditional surrender on May 7, 1945 as the representative of Karl Doenitz.

Wjasma had to happen.

Millions of prisoners had to camp in the middle of the winter in open fields. Death would have reaped an immense harvest, and above all, those nearly three and one-half million still standing at the eastern front would have fallen completely into the hands of the eastern adversary. It was our desire to bring as many people as possible to the west. One could do that only if the two fronts moved closer to each other. Anyway, those were the mainly military considerations we deliberated toward the end of the war. I believe that more will be said about that in later years than I can or will tell today.

GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG AT HEADQUARTERS

It was late at night when Adolf Hitler read the last reports. One received his special attention. Again and again he recognizes, he said to me, that modern weapons give brave men the chance to excel. "If they risk their life, those weapons will lead them to supreme success." But he [Hitler] has to watch out that the infantryman—the *Panzergrenadier*, who often has to endure much harder battles, does not come out short when his high achievement is evaluated.

"For quite some time I've been aware that only a soldier of great status will be entitled to lead the nation once I retire after the end of the war. That's why I tried to get acquainted with anyone whose soldierly achievement and manly deeds were extraordinary. By having the chance to present the awards for brave soldiers personally, I gained an immediate impression of many. Regardless of his military rank or which part of the armed forces he belonged to, I was open and attentive to him. I talked to everybody in order to find the value of his personality—always searching for the outstanding soldier who could one day lead the nation.

"To his calm audacity and courage, personal charisma has to be added. Thoughtful and logical thinking, combined with an interest in modern technologies and cultural openness, were absolutely necessary. I looked for the soldier with imagination and leadership qualities. That naturally spoke for an officer of inborn authority. He had to be convinced this struggle is not only for Germany but for the whole of Europe. Steady he must be, and of strong character."

For quite some time I've been aware that only a soldier of great status will be entitled to lead the nation once I retire after the end of the war.

STUKA PILOT HANS ULRICH RUDEL

Adolf Hitler stood up, made a few steps and said, "I found him—the Stuka pilot Rudel!"

I was not surprised, for he had been known to the nation for his courage, his fighting spirit and his success for some time. He was an officer of high reputation and an example of its soldiers.

"I wanted to take him in as my assistant," Adolf Hitler continued. "He should participate in all my sorrows and hopes—not only of military affairs. Rudel's humanistic education is a favorable qualification for further tasks.

"As a confidant, he should assist me. I wanted to introduce him to all the areas of responsibility and make him familiar with my ideas. I would then have had the opportunity to know him still better, to be sure that he will grow into the leadership of the Reich.

"I had to see in him more steadiness than I should expect—that he showed an iron will and knew how to use it. He said to me, 'I belong on the front line! As long as there is fighting, my place is there.' Up to now, I haven't succeeded. I really can't tell him I want to take him in as my successor.

"He has a great ability to evade my wish. Straightforwardly, he told me, 'I can accept that honor only when you allow me to return again to the front.' He felt that I understand him, yes, that I admire him and that I will not tie him down with an order. I hope he will stay alive!"

'WE WILL WIN THE WAR'

One evening I witnessed an event that impressed me very much. He put a bunch of reports on the working table, reading as usual standing up, and then walked resolutely up and down the room. He said, "We will win the war!" And he repeated it. After a time I heard him again, "We will win the war, I am very certain of that." It was self-talking, not addressed to me.[4]

He rang for an adjutant, took the bunch of reports again into his hand, and turned toward me: "Giesler, I expect you after the *Lage*."

I had the feeling Adolf Hitler stood under a great strain. Just before, during dinner, I noticed his absent-minded pondering. I thought he was still feeling the tension of the pre-

vious military discussions, still thinking about decisions. I'm sure those reports were responsible now for that 'We will win the war.'

For quite awhile I noticed a change in his nature, the slight trembling of his left hand, played down by some joking words. His restlessness is all the way to nervousness; he is overworked. On the previous night, he gave me a hint: "It is very hard for me to find sleep. Sleeping pills, certainly—but they make me only more tired, they do not give me sleep. Only after a long time awake, mostly around five or six o'clock, I fall asleep. Even in darkness or quietness—I've become accustomed to the humming of the air conditioning—I cannot fall asleep.

"I have the maps of front lines before of my eyes, from the armies to the divisions to the regiments. Anxiously, my thoughts are touching the front lines, something can happen here, something must happen there.

"I simply cannot switch off after the night *Lage* and give in to the demand for rest. I wait for incoming reports either from the front, from bombing attacks or of a world political event. At the nightly tea, talking about matters that interest me, I think I might be able to relax. Yes, sometimes it depends what the day had demanded from me. At the relaxing discussions, I am very picky: city construction, architecture and technology are my favorites—well, you know it!"

Worries and doubts overwhelmed me, also, after Stalingrad—the fateful collapse of Army Group Center, the failed defense of the invasion, and also the assassination attempt of July 20. But whenever I talked to Adolf Hitler, worries and doubts were eliminated by the immense fascination and radiation of his personality. His authority, the enormous power as the chief of state combined with his supreme command over the Armed Forces—all that was increased by his simple modesty. His matter-of-fact attitude impressed me, when, in the middle of hard war campaigns, he was thinking about reconstructing cities, as: "We are going to build that this way"—and it sounded like, "Too bad we cannot start tomorrow because adverse matters do not allow it."

That is what made my worries and doubts disappear, because he was so convinced and believed, "We will win the war." I was not able to resist his conviction and willpower. Again, it seems to me important to repeat: When we discussed plans for city reconstruction, Adolf Hitler combined unexpected ideas with matter-of-fact considerations before he made any decision. Everything was well

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Unser Schwur: Vergeltung!

German Newspaper Describes Heroic Effort at Stalingrad

The NSDAP newspaper *Völkischer Beobachter*, on Feb. 4, 1943 ran the headline: "The Battle of the 6th Army around Stalingrad is ended. They died, that Germany lives." In the center, a famous relief sculpture by Arno Breker captioned "Our oath: retaliation!" The left column, headed "True to their Oath," is the official Wehrmacht report from Feb. 3, which begins: "The battle for Stalingrad is over. True to their oath and to their life's last stroke, the 6th Army under the exemplary leadership of Field Marshal Paulus succumbed to superior forces and unfavorable conditions. Their destiny is shared by a Flak Division of the German Luftwaffe, two Romanian divisions and one Croatian regiment. . . ." The right column, "Heroes of the 6th Army," was written by Alfred Rosenberg, party ideologist and Reichsminister for the East Territories, likening the current struggle to the great heroic sagas of old. He wrote: "The battle far away, at the banks of the Volga River, will enter history as the greatest symbol of all time . . . a heroism of a whole army which . . . coming centuries will tell as a struggle fought for the existence of a nation."

thought out—in my own realm I could judge it—by his pragmatic evaluation of any problem. It was clear deliberation, well argued and finally, the assuring word, "That's the way we are going to build." Was it different in military matters? I cannot imagine that his high intelligence, his ever-awake senses did not see and consider military situations by the same clear observation and judgment.

And I am convinced that the sober-thinking Col. Gen. Jodl did not have to tell him in late fall 1944 that the military catastrophe was approaching from day to day and cannot be stopped.

Hitler saw the situation clearly, better and sharper than anybody else, because he was able to comprehend the whole scope, from raw materials to weapons, from the fighting strength of the soldiers to the strategic planning. I am also convinced that if it would have concerned only him, he would not have hesitated one day longer. What prevented him? Relentless stubbornness? No, much more—the "unconditional surrender."

That cold formula of destruction he could only counter with his unconditional resistance. That "unconditional surrender" was not targeted and limited to the removal of Hitler and the National Socialists, nor the "system," nor the Wehrmacht and its officers—but the German nation. Germany, its substance and living space, were the target.

Even if the leadership of the nation would have been formed by the men of the resistance, or even by those "men of God," annihilation on a much bigger scale than the continuance of the war could have taken place. Unconditional surrender—with that merciless formula the enemy powers not only prolonged the war but recklessly sacrificed German soldiers, civilians, women and children. They also sacrificed their own soldiers.

An additional idea also dominated Adolf Hitler—he felt far superior to Churchill and Roosevelt. To him, both of them were rudimental appearances from the past era of the 19th century. Stalin, however, he considered as a revolutionary who took Lenin's Communism to its final peak. Now he became the European threat—still "good old Uncle Joe," but for how long could that self-deceit of the Western Powers last? That alliance had to break down. That it did not happen yet does not speak against Hitler.

But all that means nothing against those defiant, forceful words: "We will win the war, I am certain about that!" Inconceivable for all who did not know Hitler and thought of him as a nihilist—he was a deeply believing man! His road led him through a changing era, and he was convinced that it was his task to walk that road, predestined by Providence.

Even more than his penetrating intelligence, his faith determined his thinking, his trust in Germany, himself and his mission, but also his belief in Providence. That belief, enforced again and again on his long way from zero to the Fuehrer of the nation, gave him the strength to be an example of steadfastness and optimism for his staff.

Adolf Hitler was well aware of the superior strength and recklessness of his adversaries, and the dangerous war situation. Any sign of weakness he must have seen as a deadly failure for all. That unbelievable strength to resist this weakness was not based on rational sources, but he gained it by his belief in Providence. How many nights did sleep evade him until he could find rest? ✦

Even more than his penetrating intelligence, his faith determined his thinking, his trust in Germany, himself and his mission, but also his belief in Providence.

ENDNOTES:

1 This refers to the encirclement of German troops by the Red Army around the city of Demyansk (German: Demjansk), southeast of Leningrad. Called the Demyansk Pocket or *Kessel von Demjansk*, it existed mainly from early February until April 21, 1942.

2 This makes the Russian to German advantage in manpower at least 3 to 1.

3 Paul Carell explains in his book *Operation Barbarossa,* Schiffer Publishing Ltd., 1991, 495 pp.: "Catastrophe was already looming by noon on the 19th [November]. Whole divisions from the Romanian front, above all the 13th, 14th and 9th infantry divisions, broke and fled to the rear in panic. The Soviets pushed after them toward the west to the Chir and then to the south and southwest. It became clear that they [Soviets] wanted to break into the German Sixth Army's rear. . . ." Further explanation is found in *Stuka Pilot, Hans-Ulrich Rudel* by Guenther Just (1990), page 25: "A promising relief attempt got to within 30 km. of the pocket, but the main force had to be pulled back to avert the threat to the entire southern front caused by the Italians' failure near Bogoduchov."

4 A possible insight into Hitler's belief and hope that he could still "win the war" is his admiration for Frederick the Great, whom he personified as an example of will power and endurance. On the brink of disaster again and again during a seven-year war, Frederick held on, refusing to sign a cowardly peace treaty after the lost battles of Kunersdorf in 1757 and Hochkirch in 1758, thus saving his Prussian kingdom. At the chancellery in Berlin and in Hitler's Wolfsschanze and Berlin bunkers, Adolf von Menzel's painting of Friedrich the Great was the only decoration adorning Hitler's simple room.

Wilhelm Mann is a native German speaker and a World War II scholar. ***Carolyn Yeager*** is a Texas-based Revisionist writer/researcher and host of *The Heretics' Hour* every Monday night from 9-10 p.m. ET on Voice of Reason Broadcasting Network. TBR recently published her book, *Auschwitz: The Underground Guided Tour*—available for $10. For more writings, visit her website at www.carolynyeager.com.

Hans Ulrich Rudel:
The Man Who Might Have Been Fuehrer

By Carolyn Yeager & Wilhelm Mann

"You are the greatest and most courageous soldier the German people have ever had." So Adolf Hitler told Hans Ulrich Rudel on January 1, 1945 at the bunker headquarters in Berlin on the occasion of promoting Rudel to the rank of colonel and awarding him the highest German WWII decoration: the Knight's Cross with Golden Oak Leaves, Swords and Diamonds.[1]

This was quite a statement considering all the great and courageous soldiers who have fought so valiantly for the Fatherland, yet considering the almost unbelievable accomplishments of this modest man who loved piloting and sports, it was not a rash statement.

Rudel's extraordinary career began after he overcame a childish timidity by plunging himself into sports participation after hearing mocking words from his older sister. Once he had conquered his fear, "no tree was too high, no ski slope too steep, no brook too wide, and no boy's prank too risky"[2] for this son of a Lutheran priest who weighed less than six pounds when he was born July 2, 1916 in Konradswaldau in German Silesia—which since WWII is the section of Poland bordering the Czech Republic.

He developed the conviction that "one can do anything if one wants to." As a soldier, he famously maintained this belief with his personal motto: "Only he who gives up on himself is lost."

Between the Hitler Youth and school sporting meets, "Uli" became a decathlete for whom an Olympic future was predicted. From childhood he had wanted to become a pilot, but after he matriculated from secondary school his father could not afford the expensive training, as his oldest sister was already studying medicine.[3]

The most highly decorated German soldier in World War II, Hans Ulrich Rudel. Of him, Gen. Field Marshal Ferdinand Schoerner said, "Rudel alone replaces a whole division." Above, Rudel, on duty, wears the award Adolf Hitler personally designed for him. Hitler believed that Rudel had what it took to succeed him as Fuehrer of the Third Reich. **Inset**, an official photograph of Rudel.

When he learned of the formation of a new Luftwaffe, he determined, "I will become a pilot!" He passed the dif-

ficult entrance examination and began infantry training in Dec. 1936, but his path to becoming the world's greatest pilot was plagued with disappointment. First, he was a slow learner. After volunteering for dive-bomber school, he couldn't seem to get the hang of Stuka flying. And he was an odd duck, eschewing mess life with the other cadets [he didn't drink or smoke] to spend all his spare moments at sports or hiking in the magnificent hills surrounding Graz, in Styria.

Much to his dismay, he was transferred to reconnaissance flying school and during the Polish campaign the only shots he took were with a camera. He was also present, but not allowed to fly, during the western campaign. Then in September 1940, he was sent back to Graz to a Stuka Replacement *Gruppe* and on a practice mission he suddenly sensed what had so far eluded him and, even more, he had the clear knowing "now I have got it, now I can make the machine do everything I want it to."[4]

THE WARRIOR EMERGES

From then on, no one could touch him for skill and precision bombing; he was master of his machine. After Easter 1941, he was posted, with high hopes, to *I. Gruppe of Stukageschwader 2 Immelmann* on the Greek peninsula, but the CO there refused to allow him to fly operational missions, based on old reports from his adjutant. It wasn't until his group was transferred to the air base at Raczki on the Eastern Front that Rudel was finally given the chance to show what he was capable of.

On Sept. 23, 1941, his first extraordinary action took place. He sank the Soviet battleship *Marat* at the harbor of Kronstadt. By making a steep, up to 90-degree dive, he released the 2,000-kg bomb at about 300 meters, apparently striking right into the ship's magazine, and skyrocketed straight back up into the air, barely avoiding tremendous anti-aircraft shell fire and the explosion itself. He heard his gunner say, "*Herr Oberleutnant,* the ship is blowing up!" Congratulations immediately began pouring in from all sides over his radio.

He followed by sinking a cruiser, a destroyer and numerous landing boats around Kronstadt and the Lake Ladoga area. By the end of the war, Rudel had logged an unmatched 2,530 missions. In his first 90 days of flying against the enemy, he made his 500th flight and received the German Cross in Gold. In January 1942, General der Flieger von Richthofen presented Rudel with the Knight's Cross in the name of the Fuehrer, the citation listing his successes against ships, direct hits on important bridges, supply routes, artillery positions and tanks.

During 1942, Rudel's *Gruppe* flew difficult missions over the Caucasus, directed to their targets by radio. They sealed up a Russian armored train in a mountain tunnel, destroyed harbor installations, airfields, and vessels on the Black Sea. At the end of 1942, they flew missions in support of the heroic defense by the surrounded 6th Army at Stalingrad/Volgograd.

In 1943, following his 1,001st mission, Rudel went to a special unit at Rechlin/Mecklenburg that was testing the new anti-tank Ju 87 armed with two 3.7-cm cannon carried beneath the wings. Flying such an unwieldy but fearsome "cannon bird," Rudel went on to destroy more than 519 Russian tanks by the end of the war.

Rudel was not immune, however, to the dangers he and his comrades faced daily. His plane was shot down by ground fire or crash-landed over 30 times.

In April 1943, Rudel was promoted to *Hauptmann* and received the Oak Leaves to the Knight's Cross from Adolf Hitler in the Reich Chancellery, along with 12 others receiving decorations. At this time, Hitler must have already been observing him closely.

PERILOUS FORTUNE

A noted characteristic of Hans Rudel was his unwillingness to stay out of action, even when ill or injured. His healthy lifestyle—which included his continuing regimen of sports and mountain climbing in his spare time—and his positive mental attitude made for a constitution that mended rapidly. He "escaped" from several hospitals before being formally discharged and returned to his group, finishing his recovery while flying again.

Rudel was not immune, however, to the dangers he and his comrades faced daily. His plane was shot down by ground fire or crash-landed over 30 times, but he always managed to return safely. He even landed behind the Russian lines six times to rescue pilot comrades.

On the last such occasion, in March 1944, he landed near the destroyed Dnjester bridge to pick up the two-man

crew of a crash-landed Ju 87. As it turned out, the field was so muddy he could not take off again and they were forced to escape by swimming across the ice-cold river. Rudel was the only one of the group to survive, even though he swam back into the river in an effort to assist his floundering gunner, who, however, he could not save. The other two pilots didn't run, as Rudel did, when they were approached by Russians, who took their pistols. He was shot in the shoulder as he zigzagged away, and ran/jogged nearly 30 miles, barefoot, over hard, rocky ground, chased by pursuers with dogs, until he reached the German line.

Following this ordeal, his feet were so damaged he couldn't wear regulation shoes or boots for several weeks while he continued flying missions and, in fact, appeared at the Berghof on March 29 as the 10th German soldier to be awarded the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves, Swords and Diamonds, the highest existing decoration at that time, from Adolf Hitler, wearing his fur-lined flying boots.

Rudel was recognized by everyone as a phenomenon—a soldier who stepped beyond the limits of fortitude and sacrifice, and took risks nobody else dared. But he could not escape the perils forever. In November 1944, he was badly wounded in the thigh but, after an operation and with his left leg in a plaster cast, he continued flying. It was January 1, 1945, on the occasion of Rudel becoming the first and only German to be awarded the Knight's Cross with Golden Oak Leaves, Swords and Diamonds, that Hitler tried to get his hoped-for heir to stop flying. According to Guenter Just:

> He received the decoration at Fuehrer Headquarters West at Taunus in the presence of the commanders of all branches of the armed forces, as well as General Field Marshal Keitel, Col. *Gen.* Jodl and several eastern front generals. At the same time he was promoted to *Oberst*. Rudel's joy turned to dejection when Hitler said to him: "You have done enough flying. You and your experience must remain alive as an example for German youth."
>
> The high-ranking officers held their breath as Rudel answered, "My Fuehrer, I cannot accept this decoration and promotion if I am no longer permitted to fly with my *Geschwader*."
>
> Hitler suddenly smiled. "Very well then, fly. But be careful, the German people need you." Afterward, Rudel spent an hour and a half in conversation with the supreme commander and was astonished by Hitler's knowledge in the field of armaments technology. Subsequently he flew back to his squadron in Hungary.[5]

Nov. 25, 1943: Rudel (center) receives the Swords for his Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves from the hand of Adolf Hitler. On his left is Dieter Hrabak; on his right his gunner Erwin Hentschel. Hitler believed a man like Rudel might be groomed to become fuehrer after Hitler's retirement. Hitler insisted that the man who was to replace him would have to be one universally respected by the German people. Below, April 1945: Rudel returns to his squadron without his leg, but undaunted.

Within two weeks, the ban on Rudel's operational flying was reinstated, but he ignored the order from Fuehrer Headquarters, crediting his tank kills to the *Geschwader* so that the High Command wouldn't notice he was still flying. During missions over the Frankfurt/Oder-Kustrin area, Rudel and his group rescued an army unit that was surrounded by Soviet armored forces. Their reward was seeing the relieved troops wave and throw their helmets in the air for joy.

But Adolf Hitler's concern was warranted. On February 8, 1945, at the Oder Front east of Berlin, a Russian anti-aircraft shell hit his cockpit, smashing into the lower part of his right leg, nearly severing it. Rudel used all his will power to force-land the plane, after which his gunner, Dr. Ernst Gadermann, saved his life by applying a tourniquet above the knee to stop the bleeding. When Rudel regained consciousness in the SS hospital near Seelow, he learned the crushing news that his leg had been amputated right below the knee. Hitler's reaction to the news: "He was lucky to get off so easy."

But even this would not hold Rudel back. His physician told him, "You are finished with flying." But before six weeks was up, Rudel left the hospital with an only partially healed stump and began commanding his squadron again. Wearing a temporary prosthesis and using a counterweight at his steering rudders, he flew again in April and killed his last 14 tanks.

His physician told him, "You are finished with flying." But before six weeks was up, Rudel left the hospital and began commanding his squadron again.

On April 19, a day before Adolf Hitler's 56th birthday, he was called to the bunker headquarters in Berlin for a report before he left with his group to the airfield Maerisch-Schoenau in Bohemia. The Russians had crossed the Oder River and amassed their forces east of the Seelow heights for the final assault on Berlin. According to his own account, Rudel suggests to the Fuehrer that victory in the east is possible if "we can succeed in getting an armistice" with the west. He writes:

> A rather tired smile flits across his face as he replies: "It is easy for you to talk. Ever since 1943 I have tried incessantly to conclude a peace, but the Allies won't; from the outset they have demanded unconditional surrender.[6]

The entire staff lined up to say goodbye and wish him well when he left the bunker long after midnight.

Rudel's Battle Squadron 2 continued to support Field Marshal Ferdinand Schoener's ground forces in the east until the final day of the war, when they decided to try to seek safety in the western occupation zones. On the capitulation day, May 8, he and a few comrades purposely landed their Stukas and FW 190's at their home field in Kitzingen in such a way as to shear off the landing gear and even break a wing. He expected to get medical attention for his leg from the American occupation forces, but instead was "relieved," as all the crews, of watch, fountain pen and decorations, and held for interrogation, eventually sent to camps in England, then France, without medical attention. With difficulty, he finally obtained a transfer to a German military hospital in Bavaria where German doctors provided excellent care for his amputation wound. By mid-April 1946 he was released and had a top-grade prosthesis built in Kufstein, Tirol.

AFTER THE WAR

With no prospects in Germany for ex-National Socialists, in 1948 he and friends Bauer and Niermann managed, with the help of "Odessa,"[7] to get to Cordoba, Argentina and became consultants to the aviation industry there.

The regime of Gen. Juan Peron welcomed not only Rudel, but also Prof. Kurt Tank, the Focke-Wulf aircraft designer, and several German test pilots and Luftwaffe officers. At an aircraft plant in Cordoba, they worked on the first Argentine jet plane, the IAe Pulqui 2. Rudel continued to keep his body very fit. He climbed the 22,824-foot Aconcagua in the Argentine Andes; following that he scaled the 22,703-foot Llullay-Yacu peak three times, being the first man to do so even once. He raced wearing his prosthesis on the ski slopes of Bariloche, and completed his book, *Trotzdem* ["Nevertheless" or "In Spite of Everything"], which was translated into many languages and sold more than a million copies. His sports trophies continued to mount into the hundreds.

Early in 1950, after the fall of the Peron government, Rudel returned to Germany and immediately became involved in politics, becoming a leader in the German Reich Party. Hitler would have been pleased. His concern was for the future of the former German soldiers. He justified his participation with the Third Reich by saying it was not for Germany but for Europe that he fought. He criticized the

political climate in the Federal Republic, saying:

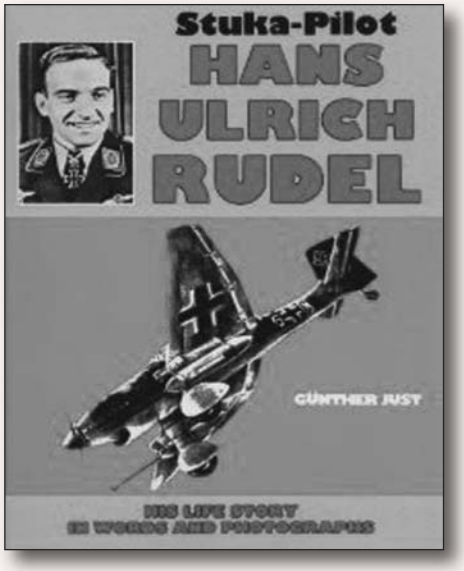
"I think our democracy has not yet reached the level of the U.S.A. There, you can openly say what you think. You cannot do it here, unless you express the opinion of the ruling political parties. When I express my opinion, I am right away disparaged and called a Nazi colonel. All I dared to say after the war was frank words to those people who insulted me and offended the soldiers. Since then, they called me a 'radical right-winger.'"[8]

In 1976, the "Rudel Scandal" brought about the early retirement of two Bundeswehr [former Luftwaffe] generals and the Social Democrat Defense Minister Georg Leber. [Read about it at http://wapedia.mobi/en/Rudel_Scandal.]

Rudel suffered a stroke in 1970, but his fighting spirit enabled him to recover sufficiently to be able to swim, hike and even ski again. But 12 years later, on Dec. 18, 1982, at the age of 66, Hans Ulrich Rudel, the "Eagle of the Eastern Front;" the man of whom the last chief of the Wehrmacht in 1945, Field Marshal Schoerner, said "Rudel alone is worth an entire division"—and the man Adolf Hitler wanted to succeed him as Fuehrer of the German Reich—died of heart failure in Rosenheim, Upper Bavaria. He left behind three sons, and an unprecedented record of achievement that will probably never be matched, let alone surpassed. This record includes:

- Missions flown against the enemy: 2,530 [the most ever by a German pilot];
- Ground targets destroyed: 2,000 [including 519 tanks, 70 assault craft/landing boats, including a Soviet battleship, two cruisers and a destroyer, 150 self-propelled guns, four armored trains and 800 other vehicles];
- Air victories: nine [2 Il-2's and 7 fighters];
- Rescue missions behind enemy lines: six;
- Shot down/crash landings: 32 [He was never shot down by another aircraft even though Stalin had placed a 100,000 ruble bounty on his head.];
- Wounded: five times; and
- Decorations for bravery: 12 plus two foreign. He was the most decorated serviceman of all the branches of the German armed forces [apart from Hermann Göring, who was awarded the Grand Cross of the Iron Cross].

During his funeral service at Dornhausen, two Bundeswehr Phantom jet planes circled low over the gravesite[9] where most of his *Alte Kameraden*, his WWII comrades, were in attendance to bid him farewell with the familiar Nazi salute. ✦



Lavish Book About Rudel

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ENDNOTES:

1 Guenther Fraschka, *Mit Schwertern und Brillanten*, 1989, Universitas Verlag, Munich, p 119.

2 Guenther Just, *Stuka-Pilot Hans Ulrich Rudel,* 1990, Schiffer Publishing, 277 pp, p 10.

3 *Ibid*., p 11.

4 *Ibid*., p 14

5 *Ibid*., p 32

6 Hans Ulrich Rudel, *Stuka Pilot*, Ballantine Books, New York, 1958, p 267.

7 An organization that was purported to facilitate secret escape routes for SS members out of Germany and Austria to South America and the Middle East.

8 *Mit Schwertern und Brillanten,* ibid, p 125

9 *Der Spiegel*, "Letzer Flug" [Last Flight], Jan. 1, 1983. "Two days before the holy evening (December 24) last year . . . around noontime a funeral began at the village cemetery. Two Phantom jet planes circled in a strange looking pattern in the sky, crossing and bending in a way that with a little imagination one could recognize as a swastika, as one observer thought. A little later one Phantom dived in the direction of the village church, waggled with its wings and skyrocketed 300 feet above the village. . . . the *Deutschlandlied* was intoned in all three verses. . . . It did not take the Federal Ministry of Defense long to end the investigations about the ominous Phantom's low-level flight, with the result it found the Bundesluftwaffe did "neither on the ground nor in the air participate" at Rudel`s funeral.

Wilhelm Mann is a native German speaker and a World War II scholar. ***Carolyn Yeager*** is a Texas-based Revisionist writer/researcher and host of *The Heretics' Hour* every Monday night from 9-10 p.m. ET on Voice of Reason Broadcasting Network. TBR recently published her book, *Auschwitz: The Underground Guided Tour*—available for $10. For more writings, visit her website at www.carolynyeager.com.

The Allies & the Laws of War

ALTHOUGH WAR IS IN ITSELF HORRIBLE—and horrible, too, are its consequences—nevertheless it has always been waged according to certain indispensable rules. At least, indispensable to civilized peoples. The author explains how the "civilized" Western Allies advanced to barbarism in World War II.

BY JOAQUÍN BOCHACA

The Hague and Geneva conventions, to which all the countries were signatories—with the unique exception of the USSR—regulated the mode of conducting war, limiting it to a fight, as fair as possible, between soldiers, and excluding civilians. Moreover, soldiers had to wear a proper uniform; the use of disguises was punishable by death. Non-uniformed persons who participated in armed combat were equated with terrorists and treated accordingly.

This principle was formalized in the famous "Commissars Order," dictated personally by the Fuehrer himself. Soviet political commissars possessed an authority superior to that of the heads of the military units, and could summarily try and execute on the spot soldiers, including officers, who were considered insufficiently pure from the Communist point of view. The commissars imposed terror and were, in fact, men of the Cheka inserted into the Russian army. They were not combatants, they were not soldiers, and appeared with guns and sometimes wearing civilian clothes on the front lines. Despite the bombastic campaign against the "Commissars Order," it was entirely justified and in accordance with the laws of war then in effect.

The Hague and Geneva conventions, to which nearly all the countries were signatories, regulated the mode of conducting war, limiting it to a fight between soldiers, and excluding civilians.

What was not in accordance with the laws of war were certain methods used by the British for the first time in North Africa. It has been said, and is too true, that when Bernard Montgomery arrived on the scene the "gentlemen's war" Erwin Rommel and Ettore Bastico had been carrying out against Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, Maj. Gen. Neil Ritchie, Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck and Gen. Harold Alexander ended abruptly.

Indeed, Montgomery began by giving an order stipulating that prisoners of war, when they were transferred from one place to another, should be handcuffed, and if cuffs were not available, their hands should be tied. In practice, the tying of the German and Italian soldiers' and officers' hands with wire became common. This was contrary to the laws of war, but "Monty" was not concerned with such trifles.

Nor did they overly concern the British troops who attacked Cyrenaica in the spring of 1941, with respect to the wounded from the "Duke Aosta" hospital in Benghazi, who were, for the most part, killed by bursts of machinegun fire by a platoon of soldiers before the latter beat a hasty retreat in the ensuing German counterattack.[i]

British and Australian troops devastated the church, desecrated graves in the cemetery, and destroyed priceless objects from the Museum of Cyrene. Gratuitous acts of vandalism, perhaps attributable to the loss of all moral control, in beings who were very inferior, from all points of view, in situations of extreme stress.

This moral chaos led even British generals to order the poisoning of the wells of Benghazi, leaving a city of 250,000 inhabitants, in the middle of the desert, without drinking water. There were epidemics and deaths from dehydration. The names of British officers who committed this real crime indiscriminately against enemy troops and against the civilian population are not known. But Gen.

Wavell, viceroy of India, covered their actions with his authority.

Capt. W.E. Fairbairn and his colleague P.N. Walbridge, instructors in hand to hand combat, brought out a book, published by Faber & Faber in London, which became the official text in the Special Training Centre of the British army. The book—official, we repeat—does not waste words. Already in the prologue it is noted that the soldiers need to invoke once again the supposed brutality of the stone ages in order to obtain victory. It then explains how to decapitate an enemy soldier. So that there will be no doubts, explanatory drawings accompany the text.

Finally, it explains how to restrain a prisoner if one wishes to keep him alive in order to make him talk. (Incidentally, it seems that if you do not need him to talk, it is not worth the trouble of keeping him alive.) Under the title "Different procedures for tying a prisoner," it says in this rulebook of the British army:

> Knock the enemy to the ground so that he falls on his face, tie his wrists with a 'thieves knot,' as shown in the accompanying drawing, and pull his arms up as far as possible toward his upper back. Pass the rope around his neck and then back around his wrists again. After that bend his knees and tie again as shown in the picture. . . . If the prisoner remains still, nothing will happen, but if he tries to resist he will strangle himself irremediably.

The commissars imposed terror and were men of the Cheka inserted into the Russian army. They were not combatants, they were not soldiers, and appeared wearing civilian clothes on the front lines.

Of course this way of treating a prisoner is inconsistent with the rules of International Law and the laws of war. A Swedish newspaper wrote: "The British Government had to confess that during the attack on Dieppe an unauthorized order had been carried out pursuant to which the hands of prisoners of war were tied, and during the attack at Sark the same thing happened." [437]

In this instructive booklet one is also taught how to proceed to tie a prisoner to a tree or post: "Force the prisoner to climb up a little way. Place his right leg around the tree, with the foot towards the left. Then place his left foot on the ankle of the right foot. Force the prisoner, then, to slide down the pole or tree until the weight of his body locks the left foot in place. . . ." The explanatory note on this statement says, "Even if the prisoner's hands remain free, it is impossible for him to escape, provided the procedure has been done correctly. In normal cases, a person placed in this position will suffer a cramp in one or both legs after 10 or 15 minutes. Under these circumstances he will probably try to throw his body backwards. This would cause his death."

This didactic book moralizes, too, on the benefits of the so-called "bronco kick": it recommends "jumping on an enemy who is on the floor, with your feet close together and your knees raised. When your feet are quite high above your opponent's body, extend them suddenly, with great violence. Thus, your two boots fitted with studs contact the body of the enemy and rip it up," as the instructions cynically describe it.

Mr. Fairbairn, co-author of the tome (apparently, to engender this literary spawn two people were necessary), was head of the Shanghai Municipal Police. But this handbook was written, not as a policeman of that city, but as a captain in the British army and chief of the "Army Special Training Control." The methods of the dapper Mister Fairbairn are considered normal training for the British army in the foreword to the pamphlet: "Standard Instructions of the British Army."

That is, what a policeman in Shanghai had learned in his frequent dealings with drunken sailors and Chinese criminals in the filthiest barrios of that dubious metropolis became an element of the "standard"—i.e., ordinary—training of the British army.

Of course, when you fight for freedom and the law, anything goes . . . and therefore it's no wonder that no court has ever sought to prosecute Mr. Fairbairn as a war criminal.

Charles Lindbergh, the great pilot, served as a volunteer in the U.S. Air Force in the Pacific theater. In his enthralling *Memoirs* he describes in detail the *modus operandi* of soldiers, sailors and airmen on the Pacific front, fighting for freedom and human rights: "We fired against Japanese emissaries who approached us with a white flag to surrender. . . . A long series of incidents passes through my mind: our Marines shooting at Japanese survivors who tried to swim to the bay at Midway, the shooting of Japanese prisoners in the airfield in the Netherlands, the stories of Australians who threw out of the hatches of their airplanes Japanese prisoners they were transporting from New Guinea, the bones of Japanese cadavers used to make letter openers and knives, the words of a young driver who was

'going to bomb that hospital one of these days,' soldiers kicking in the mouths of Japanese corpses in search of gold teeth (the favorite occupation of our infantry, according to Gen. Wood), Japanese skulls buried next to anthills so that tropical ants would clean them to keep as souvenirs, bodies dragged away by bulldozers and pushed into mass graves mixed with excrement and garbage . . . all approved by thousands of Americans who claim to fight for high, civilized ideals. God, how disgusting!"

Edgar L. Jones, an American who was with the British Eighth Army in North Africa for over a year and then in the Pacific theater for three more years as war correspondent for the *Atlantic Monthly*, wrote in the February 1946 issue of the magazine:

> We Americans have the dangerous tendency in our attitude to other nations, to adopt a pose of moral superiority. We consider ourselves more noble and decent than other peoples and therefore better situated to decide what is good and what is evil in the world. But what kind of war does our civilian population imagine we fought?
>
> We shot prisoners in cold blood, bombed hospitals, fired on shipwrecked sailors, killed or mistreated enemy civilians, finished off the wounded, buried the dying in mass graves along with corpses, and in the Pacific even started businesses selling Japanese skulls and bones. We invented carpet bombing and dropped atom bombs on two defenseless cities, setting a world record for instantaneous mass slaughter.
>
> I asked some of our soldiers why, for example, they regulated their flamethrowers so that the enemy soldiers who were hit died slowly and painfully, instead of killing them almost instantly. Is it because they hated the enemy so much? . . . No. Just because they hated the war. Possibly for the same reason, our troops mutilated the corpses of enemies, they cut off ears and tore out gold teeth to take as souvenirs, they cut off testicles and put them in the corpses' mouths, but such flagrant violations of all moral codes can be studied within the field of psychopathy.

I asked some of our soldiers why they regulated their flamethrowers so that the enemy soldiers who were hit died slowly and painfully, instead of killing them almost instantly.

But the psychopathy was not confined to the rank and file of the soldiery. No less than U.S. Gen. Mark Clark said in a message to the Vth Army, February 12, 1944, that he welcomed the German attacks, because "it gives more opportunities to kill your hated enemies in large numbers. It's open season in Anzio and no limit on the number of Germans you can kill. "

How can soldiers of civilized nations behave this way? A partial explanation can perhaps be found in the ignoble attitude of the mass media. According to Lindbergh, Col. Clear, who commanded a regiment of Marines on Bataan, said: "Even though in battle it is rare to find acts of generosity, we could expect reasonable consideration and humanity on the part of the Japanese in normal circumstances."[2]

The same official stated that:

> The Japanese put a note of warning in a sack of rice, saying they would return the next day to bomb the radio station that was located near the hospital. They advised us to evacuate the hospital. The hospital was evacuated, and they destroyed the radio station. . . . Naturally our newspapers failed to mention the radio station, said the Japanese had bombed a hospital full of wounded and said nothing about the note from the Japanese.

It's no wonder such cynical distortion of truth sometimes converted normally harmless people into cruel and barbaric monsters.[3] ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Testimony of Caterina Cortesani of the Italian Red Cross, quoted in *Che hanno fatto gli inglesi in Cirenaica* ("What the English did in Cyrenaica") p. 27.

2 Many U.S. soldiers would bristle at the idea of the Japanese being humane and just enemies. Some of TBR's own readers have objected to this characterization of the Japanese, saying instead that the "Japs" meted out cruel punishments to U.S. POWs on a daily basis. The fact remains, however, that this is what Lindbergh reported.

3 See TBR's book *The Devil's Handiwork: A Victim's View of Allied War Crimes*. The book is an impressive 275-page compilation—dozens of chapters—on little-known war crimes. Many of the events covered in this book are censored in mainstream history books. Covers the Civil War, Boer War, WWI, WWII, post-WWII crimes of the Communists, Operation Keelhaul, Dresden, the Stuttgart atrocity, U.S. crimes in Central America, more. Written by Maj. Herbert L. Brown. Loaded with photos. Edited by John R Tiffany. Softcover, 275 pages, #529, $25 minus 10% for subscribers. Order from TBR Book Club using the form at back or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge.

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AN UNVARNISHED LOOK AT JOSEF STALIN AND HIS INNER CIRCLE

Inside the Court of the Red Tsar

SEVERAL YEARS BACK, the British Book Awards "History Book of the Year Award" was given to the distinguished journalist Simon Sebag Montefiore for his *Stalin: The Court of the Red Tsar.*[1] Montefiore's special writing interest is in matters Russian, especially in the hitherto unrevealed private lives of Russia's rulers, czarist and Communist. In this book, Montefiore focuses on the bizarre private lives of Stalin and his closest associates, whom the author refers to as "the magnates."

BY DAN MICHAELS

Simon Sebag Montefiore, a distinguished journalist and a previous winner of the British Book Award—History Book of the Year Award, has invested an impressive amount time and research in uncovering previously unreported details in the lives of the leaders of Bolshevik government and weaving them together into a very readable personalized history of the Stalinist era. This book is entitled *Stalin: The Court of the Red Tsar.* This remarkable compendium and compilation of quotes, observations, indiscretions and remarks by members of the Communist nomenklatura will surely enthrall history buffs everywhere, and especially many ex-Kremlinologists who can now review their field of interest from an entirely different point of view.

This remarkable compendium and compilation of quotes, observations, indiscretions and remarks by members of the Communist nomenklatura will surely enthrall history buffs everywhere.

Much of the author's primary research was done in the personal files of party leaders that were transferred from the Presidential Archive to the Russian State Archives of Social and Political History (RGASPI) in 1999, the Russian State War Archives (RGVA), the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense (TsAMO), memoirs and books of the period, and in interviewing the descendants of the prime figures. The author lists Robert Conquest and Robert Service among his many advisers.

Montefiore concentrates on the personal relations, however crude and brutal, between Stalin (Vozhd' or "the Leader"), Beria ("Uncle Lara"), Molotov ("Iron-Butt"), Mikoyan, Lev Mehklis ("the Gloomy Demon" or "the Shark")[2], Andrei Zhdanov ("the Pianist"),[3] Lazar Kaganovich ("Iron Lazar" or "the Locomotive"), and their wives, mistresses and family members in the period from 1929, when Stalin was 50 years old, to his death in 1953—a period during which his power grew until he became absolute ruler. Isolated from the masses of Russian people, the privileged elite depended greatly on each other for their affairs and social life.

Montefiore opens his book describing a dinner party in the Kremlin on Nov. 8, 1932, before the suicide of Stalin's wife, Nadya. Montefiore tells us that the suicide of Nadya changed and hardened Stalin forever. This is interesting information as Stalin was not regarded as a sentimental man, certainly not in his public life. Regardless of his wife's suicide, he could not have possibly reached the top of the Communist hierarchy of thugs without becoming the tough and ruthless Stalin the world knew only too well. Life at Stalin's court has been described by some as a kind of real-life puppet show, in which the tyrannical puppetmaster kept his minions in constant dread of his outbursts.

Most surprising to TBR readers would probably be the many purported cultural interests of Stalin, revealing a high intelligence, knowledge of the bourgeois world through reading, a keen interest in literature and cinema, music and the graphic arts. In discussing cultural matters, the dictator

enjoyed the company of Zhdanov, whom he considered a fellow intellectual.

Montefiore recognizes that Stalin possessed a committed and driving faith in the cause of Communism, that, as leader, he was intent on continuing Lenin's work. Through the years, the mission-devoted He displayed a mercurial temperament, switching easily from the genial, charming host to the brutal threatening leader of the party. His solution to every human problem was death: "No person, no problem."

An autodidact, the tyrant's 20,000-volume library contained works on Greek history, the Napoleonic wars, biographies of the Persian shahs, Goethe's letters, Shakespeare, poetry of the French revolution, history of the Seven Years War, belles-lettres etc.[4]

If exposure to the humanities and world literature is supposed to edify man, its effect was apparently lost on Stalin. How many of the 20,000 volumes in his library the dictator actually read is of course unknown. Hitler, too, had a library, but its cultural content never received such rave reviews from mainstream historians.

Stalin's tastes in cinema included both Russian and American films. Spencer Tracy and Clark Gable were among his favorite actors. He liked American westerns, especially when John Ford teamed up with John Wayne. After the war he took possession of Goebbels' film collection and was very likely viewing the same films as Hitler once enjoyed. Since Stalin's own regime was most often compared to that of Ivan the Terrible, he took a special interest in Sergei Eisenstein's production of the life and reign of that strong ruler, explaining to the producer why Ivan had every right to be so harsh at times. Hitler and Eva, on the other hand, swarmed over *Gone with the Wind.* Eva, particularly, found Clark Gable irresistible.

To relax, Stalin had several palaces on the Black Sea, where he shot partridges and enjoyed boating. He could be a very charming host, although he might decide at a later date to execute some of his former guests. He possessed a certain feline charm.

Personally, as befits a revolutionary leader, the author informs us, Stalin was a modest man, avoiding ostentatious displays in dress and demeanor. Women, especially many Jewesses, constantly fawned over him. Hitler also dressed in the same modest style. The Fuehrer was constantly surrounded by adoring women, mostly gentile.

Stalin, for example, had a rich scatological vocabulary and usually spoke in such earthy terms to his associates, i.e., in a language they were sure to understand. He had a cynical gallows humor that everyone knew was not intended to be humorous.

Stalin's extramarital sex life is little discussed because, unlike Beria who was a flagrant satyr, and most of the other magnates, Stalin's interest in women in later life was focused more on their politics, their influence on their husband, and whether or not they might be spying on him.

A favorite prank of the dictator was to plant rotten tomatoes in a place where the best-dressed attendees were bound to sit on them. During some of these drunken orgies, Stalin would occasionally force his ministers to dance for his amusement: "He made the sweating Khrushchev drop to his haunches and do the *hopak* that made him look like 'a cow dancing on ice.'" Montefiore cites another instance when the Head of Polish Security, Jacob Berman, was made to waltz with Molotov. Montefiore quotes Mikoyan as writing (after Stalin's death of course): "Stalin got too big for his boots and became capricious . . . he liked to play the ringmaster of a circus of uncouth hijinks."

In the case of Marshal Vasily Blyukher, who died under torture in 1938, his first and second wives were shot, and the third was sentenced to eight years in the Gulag.

Consistent with Stalin's belief in the concept of familial coresponsibility, wives and other family members often were made to pay for the alleged crimes of the husband or father. According to a Soviet law passed in 1935, the author notes, the relatives of an accused person were also responsible for the crime, even if they were ignorant of it. In the case of Marshal Vasily Blyukher, who died under torture in 1938, his first and second wives were shot, and the third was sentenced to eight years in the Gulag.

On another such occasion, cited by the author, Bronka Poskrebysheva, the wife of Aleksandr Poskrebyshev, Stalin's *chef de cabinet,* approached Stalin to plead for the life of her arrested brother who had been arrested. When Stalin refused, she appealed to Beria. She was never seen again. When Poskrebyshev himself appealed to Stalin to release his wife, Stalin replied: "Don't worry, we'll find you another wife." Bronka was eventually shot, but Poskrebyshev

Ukrainian workers take part in a reburial ceremony outside the small village of Bykovnya, near the capital, Kiev. The remains of 1,998 people, including 474 Poles, were reburied in a forest where more than 30,000 Ukrainians were shot and buried between 1937 and 1941, during the period of Soviet dictator Josef Stalin's repressions. The 1,998 bodies were dug up earlier near Bykovnya, a village and woods in the suburbs. Unlike so many mass graves filled with alleged "holocaust" victims, these graves were actually filled with people—some estimate up to 100,000. Most of the victims showed signs that they had been tortured by the dreaded NKVD, a precursor to the KGB, during Stalin's exceedingly violent rule. GLEB GARANICH/REUTERS/NEWS

nonetheless remained dedicated to both Stalin and Beria. This incident occurred in 1942, when the Germans were 50 miles from Moscow.

By 1942, the Soviets had lost over 3 million men in German encirclements. To stem the hemorrhaging, Stalin took draconian measures. He approved NKGB Order No. 246 that stipulated the execution of the families of men who were captured and then NKGB Order No. 270 (in his own words): "I order that anyone who removes his insignia and surrenders should be regarded as a malicious deserter whose family is to be arrested as the family of one who has broken his oath and betrayed the Motherland. Such deserters are to be shot on the spot. . . . Those falling into encirclement are to fight to the last . . . those who prefer to surrender are to be destroyed by any available means."

Over 900,000 Russian soldiers were condemned under these directives and 157,000 were shot. The capture of Stalin's own son, Yakov, by the Germans caused the dictator considerable anguish, but he chose to let him die rather than accept an exchange of prisoners.

Both Lenin and Stalin saw Germany as useful, almost indispensable, to the acceptance of Communism throughout Europe. Stalin, according to the author, once read in D'Abernon's *Ambassador of the World* that if Germany and Russia were allies, "the dangerous power of the east" would overshadow Great Britain. "Yes!" Stalin noted approvingly in the margin. Moreover, Stalin had a certain fascination and admiration for Hitler, Montefiore notes. Shortly after Hitler took power and authorized "the night of the long knives" to eliminate left-wing deviationists within the Nazi Party, Stalin was greatly impressed and excitedly asked Mikoyan: "Did you hear what happened in Germany? Some fellow that Hitler! Splendid! That's a deed of some skill." To sooth Hitler's sensitivities and make a gesture of good will at the time of the Hitler-Stalin Pact, Stalin replaced Litvinov, the Jewish commissar of foreign affairs, with Molotov, a Russian.

When asked after the war whether he thought Hitler was

a madman or an adventurer, Stalin replied: "I agree that he was an adventurer but I can't agree he was mad. Hitler was a gifted man. Only a gifted man could unite the German people. Like it or not, the Soviet army had to fight its way into German lands . . . and reached Berlin without the German working class ever striking against the Fascist regime. Could a madman so unite his nation?"

After the war, with Zionism and cosmopolitanism perceived as an immediate threat to his empire, Stalin ordered Molotov's wife, Polina, to be arrested for her Jewish chauvinism. To his dismay, Polina had publicly welcomed Golda Meir on her visit to the Soviet Union and even went so far as to ask Stalin to give the entire Crimea to the Soviet Jews for their homeland in the USSR. Her husband, Vyacheslav, apologized to Stalin and agreed that she deserved her fate. The wives of many of the party leaders were Jewish and more than a few also occupied government positions.

Winston Churchill entertained President Harry Truman and Josef Stalin at a dinner party at his temporary residence in Potsdam, Occupied Germany, on July 23, 1945. At the time the three leaders were meeting to determine how best to punish Germany and rule Europe. BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTO—CROWN/NEWSCOM

Once the tyrant had ordered the death of one of his former loyalists, however high placed and however long they might have served faithfully, he resented most bitterly when the wife would appeal to him for mercy. There were simply too many such cases. On a typical occasion the wife of Marshal Kulik asked Stalin to free her brother from the Gulag. Kidnapped within hours, she was murdered, and the marshal had to wait 12 years to learn what had happened to her. Montefiore notes that one of the despot's few truly self-revealing comments after denying clemency to a former colleague who, on Stalin's order, was liquidated was, "gratitude is a dog's disease."

Nor does the author spare any of the Bolshevik magnates their due desserts. Montefiore describes the universally hated Lavrenty Beria as "a sadistic torturer, loving husband, warm father, and priapic womanizer." Beria is said to have had women picked off from Moscow streets, brought to him, and raped. He blackmailed girls whose fathers were in jail, seduced teenagers and actresses.

Neither does Montefiore spare Lenin, suggesting that the founding father of Communism was a late-stage syphilitic and the actual originator of the terror commonly attributed to Stalin. Lenin's dictum was: "A revolution without firing squads is meaningless." It was Lenin, too, who established the Gulag penal system. And it was Lenin who had recognized Stalin's "gifts," promoting him to the key post of general secretary in 1922. Lenin, more than once, encouraged Stalin to be merciless against enemies of the state. According to the author, Stalin coolly replied: "Rest assured our hand will not tremble."

Neither Lenin nor Stalin gave any leeway to erring intellectuals. In fact, it was usually an intellectual or a group of intellectuals who might have ideas of their own and threaten the regime. Certainly, the average Russian peasant or worker could be no threat. The murder of thousands of Polish officers and intellectuals at Katyn by the NKVD, the same fate that had already befallen the Russian clergy and intellectuals and which certainly would have been the policy in Germany and all of Europe had the Red Army succeeded in occupying all of Europe, was a perfect example of Communism's intent to decapitate the best heads of every vanquished bourgeois nation. On the personal level, Stalin exhibited this in his raw hatred of Trotsky, the intellectual, and his enduring fondness for Kaganovich, a cobbler and man of little education.

Once, after Lenin's death, when Lenin's widow tried to

exploit her status, Stalin demanded to know if, "Because she used the same toilet as the father of the revolution, she imagined herself to understand Marxism-Leninism."

All in all, Montefiore has written a thoroughly engrossing account of the major personalities of the Soviet Union. Aside from the informal glimpse of the personalities, *The Court of the Red Tsar* also provides many new insights into everyday life in the USSR. For example, it was little known that Stalin had an adopted son named Artyom Sergeyev. In the early days of the revolution it was the custom for surviving revolutionaries to adopt the children of comrades who had died in the revolution or civil war.

It is, however, a book that must be read with caution. For example, what the principals had to say about Stalin while he was alive often differs sharply from their remarks made after he was dead. Based on mostly informal conversations, comments and opinions of the principles in the drama, as recorded in various and sundry sources, it, as the author readily acknowledges, is not a conventional history in that it does not record nor analyze the political, economic, or military events of the period. For all the informal talk of the players among themselves, the official decisions and actions finally taken by the Soviet government may have been quite different from the impressions created by the major players in their unofficial capacities. "There's many a slip between the cup and the lip."

For example, on the question as to whether the Soviet Union was ill-prepared for war, the author creates the impression that Stalin never believed that Hitler would strike and open a two-front war while England was still in the war and that therefore the USSR was unprepared for the attack and the war. This has been completely discredited by Victor Suvorov in his books *Icebreaker* and *The Chief Culprit*.

Both Lenin and his disciple Stalin believed that Communism could only be installed in Europe after another destructive great war. After the devastating preemptive German attack and the possible defeat of the Soviet Union, Stalin lamented in despair: "Everything's lost. I give up. Lenin founded our state and we've [ruined it]."

In the matter of Stalin's death, the author minimizes the idea that the dictator was murdered before he could implement his planned purge, which would have swallowed up Beria and most of the old guard. While no one as yet knows for certain, Montefiore is quite aware and writes that Beria and some of Stalin's other cronies did delay seeking medical aid until it was too late. Beria, in particular, had the

Books on Related Subjects . . .

The Chief Culprit. By gutsy Russian Revisionist Victor Suvorov. Suvorov gives us the real history behind WWII in Europe. He moves the whole subject beyond the typical mainstream explanation of the German-Soviet conflict into a titanic conflict for the survival of Europe. Suvorov goes into detail about Josef Stalin's long-term plan to invade and conquer Europe—and the world. Had Hitler not launched Operation Barbarossa, Europe would have been overrun by the Reds. Hardcover, 330 pages, #526, ***$39***.

Stalin's War of Extermination: 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. Josef Stalin's planned on conquering Europe in a war of complete extermination. Hitler, aware of Stalin's massing of troops and materiel on Russia's western border, attacked in 1941 to thwart the massive Soviet invasion. When published in Germany in 1995 the book became a bestseller—yet was censored in the rest of the West. Hardback, #282, 415 pages, ***$40***.

History's Greatest Heist: The Looting of Russia by the Bolsheviks. How did the bankrupt Bolsheviks manage to stay in power through five long years of bloody civil war? Author Sean McMeekin draws on previously undiscovered materials from the Soviet Ministry of Finance and other European and American archives to reveal how the Jewish Bolsheviks financed their aggression via astonishingly extensive thievery of Russian Imperial art objects. Hardback, 302 pages, indexed, #533, ***$38***.

Nemesis at Potsdam. By Alfred de Zayas. The author gives an account of the horrifying expulsion of 15 million German-speaking men, women and children from East Central Europe in the months after the end of WWII. Millions died. The story of that atrocity is virtually unknown in the English-speaking world. Over 70 photos and maps. Softcover, 352 pages, #116, ***$30***.

Special Theme Issue of TBR: Russia & the Jews. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn was a very popular author. Then he wrote a two-volume series entitled "200 Years Together." Book one, *Russian Jewish History 1795-1916*, was translated and published in several languages. However, the book caused a stir. Volume two of the series, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, was suppressed in the English-speaking world. Here is a detailed presentation of that banned book in magazine format. Sections include: October Revolution; Jewish Involvement in Communism; Revolution; Red Terror; Pogroms in the Russian Civil War; Commissars; Bolshevik Uprisings in Germany; and seven more chapters. Sale Prices: One to five copies are ***$8*** each; six or more are ***$5*** each.

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best of motives (the preservation of his own life), the opportunity and the means to poison Stalin. When he saw finally that Stalin was indeed dead, Montefiore quotes him as blurting out to those in the room: "That scoundrel! That filth! Thank God we're free of him." He even boasted to Molotov and Kaganovich: "I did him in. I saved you all." One can only assume that those present who heard those words shared Beria's opinion because the hated secret police boss took immediate charge.

Although the focus of the book is firmly on the despot himself and his entourage of debauched sycophants, a persistent theme running through the work is Stalin's relationships with and attitude toward the many Jews in his family of friends, in his government, and in the last few years of his life, the Jews he believed were in the enemy camp.

On the matter of that old bugaboo of anti-Semitism, Montefiore maintains that Stalin became an anti-Semite in his last years, having been only mildly so in his earlier years. But even the author makes it clear that Stalin for most of his life lived in a Jewish world, was surrounded by Jewish women, was served faithfully by numerous Jews as commissars, propagandists, editors, and especially in the secret police and foreign espionage. His loyalty and kindness to many of them (e.g., Mekhlis, Kaganovich) was known. Over many years of close association, none of his closest Jewish friends or even enemies (not even Trotsky) ever accused Stalin of being anti-Semitic.

Although the focus of the book is firmly on the despot himself and his entourage of debauched sycophants, a persistent theme is Stalin's relationships with and attitude toward the many Jews in his family of friends.

Unrestrained chauvinistic public displays of support and affection for Israel by Soviet Jews, many of them well placed in the Soviet Government, unnerved Stalin. The blood ties between Soviet Jews and their coreligionists in Israel and the United States could scarcely be denied. Stalin certainly would be concerned about their loyalty to the Soviet Union. When he finally openly turned on Soviet Jews as an entity (most obviously in the Doctors' Plot), as he had done previously with other nationalities (Germans, Chechens, Tatars etc) he considered a threat to the Soviet Union, Jews worldwide labeled him anti-Semitic. Soviet Jews did ultimately become for Stalin not just untrustworthy intellectuals, whom he despised regardless of nationality, but subversives and possible foreign agents as well.

The Bolshevik state—a society without laws, without morals or ethics, and without any true values—gradually devolves into a dystopia. Most of the leaders were simply power seekers. Once power was achieved, the rot set in. The British historian, Lord Acton, summed it up neatly over a hundred years ago when he said: Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.

Montefiore's book is hard to categorize, whether as history or historical celebrity gossip, nonetheless, it remains an excellent companion to the many conventional histories of the Communist era. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Simon Sebag Montefiore, *Stalin: The Court of the Red Tsar*, Knopf, New York, 2004, 785 pp. The Montefiores are descended from Sephardic Jews, the Sebags of Essaouira, Morocco (a town whose other sons included Disraeli and Leslie Hore-Belisha). His mother's family is descended from Ashkenazi Jews who arrived in England in the 1880s from Russia. Among his mother's ancestors were two British lord chief justices (including the present one) and the movie star Gwyneth Paltrow, who, like the author, is descended from the Paltrowiches of Nizhniy Novgorod. Hardworking and competent, an earlier Montefiore once told Disraeli, "Our race can do anything but fail." Other books by Montefiore include: *My Affair with Stalin*, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, 1997, 226 p. (fiction); *Prince of Princes: The Life of Potemkin*, Thomas Dunne Books, New York, 2001, 634 pp. He is a regular contributor of articles and book reviews to the major British and American newspapers and journals. Montefiore, who was born in 1965 and worked on a kibbutz in Israel as a teenager, later read history at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. He spent most of the 1990s traveling through the ex-Soviet empire. He lives in London with his wife, the novelist Santa Montefiore. Other prominent Anglo-American-Jewish writers on Soviet affairs are Anne Applebaum, author of *Gulag: A History*, and Gabriel Gorodetsky, author of *Grand Delusion: Stalin and the German Invasion of Russia*, also studied at Oxford/Cambridge.

2 Lev Mekhlis, Jewish, Stalin's secretary, then *Pravda* editor, political chief of the Red Army with the rank of colonel general to whom the dictator was devoted until Mekhlis's death in 1953. Mekhlis assured Stalin that he was a loyal Communist first, and a Jew second.

3 Andrey Zhdanov, Politburo member, Leningrad boss, naval chief, Stalin's friend and father of Yury who married Stalin's daughter Svetlana. Zhdanov, a Great Russian nationalist, was considered Stalin's heir apparent. Over the years Stalin was gradually turning over power to native Russians and reducing the Jewish influence.

4 *The Forsyte Saga* and *The Last of the Mohicans* were among his favorites. Montefiore suggests that the first named provided the dictator insight into British bourgeois life, while the second confirmed his opinion as to how imperialists treated native peoples.

5 For example, a picture showing Beria and Yezhov describes the latter as an ambitious fanatic, a bisexual dwarf and frenzied killer. Another photo shows Genrikh Yagoda, another of Stalin's NKVD chiefs, who is described as a Jewish jeweler's son with knowledge of poisons and a ruthless ambition. Yagoda enjoyed the good life: collecting wines, growing orchids, collecting ladies' underwear and buying pornographic films and obscene cigarette holders. Still another photo shows Stalin with some of his lady admirers, including his probable mistress Zhenya Alliuyeva and Bronislava Poskrebysheva, his personal assistant, who wound up being shot to death..

Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is the author of various scientific reports and bibliographies in geo- and astrophysics and a contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FEEDBACK ON GREECE ARTICLES

Your interview of the leader of the Greek nationalist movement, the Golden Dawn, Nick Michaloliakos, was amazing.

A few days later, the GD received 5.3 percent at the municipal elections [a tenfold increase from previous year—Ed.], and Mr. Michaloliakos was elected to the Athens City Council. A second seat would have been clinched with only a few dozen more votes.

The high percentage for GD caused a political earthquake in Greece and ludicrous headlines in the press like "neo-nazis threaten democracy."

I would like to clarify that GD has never had the slightest collaboration with the police. The photos where members of the GD are shown next to police officers indicate that the police are trying to protect the anarchists and the leftists from a possible attack from the nationalists.

In reference to your article about the military junta of Greece (1967-1974) in the same issue, I believe that although the general effect might be positive, they too are responsible for the mess that Greece finds itself in today. The junta correctly dismissed politicians as incompetents in 1967 yet brought them back in as "saviors" in 1974. It is a fact that it reformed the economy, wiped out unemployment and created a sense of security in society [brought law and order].

However, true revolutions take place in order to change the prevailing mindset, and in that department the junta failed miserably.

The large increase in Marxist ideas among the Greek youth is a result of wrong tactics by the junta, which, rather than ideologize the youth nationalistically, instead cultivated non-politicized thinking with the result that all the restless spirits unfortunately moving toward Communist ideas. Having said that, in relation with the regimes that followed, the junta was undoubtedly much better.

The treatment the colonels received from the subsequent "democratic" governments was totally unacceptable. Here in Greece, everyone has a right to parole at some point, like thieves, murderers, drug dealers and child molesters, but not Greek officers. Regardless of my own ideological differences with the military dictatorship, I consider it unacceptable that its leader, Col. George Papadopoulos, died incarcerated in 1999.

The tragedy of the junta comprises a source of lessons for Greek nationalists.

GEORGE MASTORAS
Golden Dawn
Athens

THE BARNES REVIEW
A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY
Alexander the Great
Truth versus Hollywood:
reclaiming the true legacy
of a Western culture hero
ALSO IN THIS ISSUE:
• The truth about the Hebrew Scriptures
• Diminution of global Christian populations
• Lincoln: America's first Marxist president
• The first real land battle of the Civil War
• Zionism's diplomatic attack on Germany
• Tyler Kent: Was FDR demented?
• U.S. diplomat a hero or a traitor?
• Who really sank the British liner Athenia?
• Hitler's daring gambit to save Europe
• A new look at those "stupendous Stukas"
• Churchill's most dastardly war crimes
• The "Great Game" continues in the Caucasus

BRAVO FOR ALEXANDER

I just finished Peter Papaherakles's article in TBR on my beloved Alexander. Bravo, bravo. Long time coming, such an article. You sir, are wind under my wings.

I gave one of my research speeches on Alexander the Great in college. It focused on his battlefield behavior and charisma. But I encountered in my readings much of the propaganda which you addressed.

Oliver Stone's movie disgusted me. A vile smear on the greatest general of all time. You do him proud. And likewise your dazzling Greece of old. We gotta stick together in this quagmire our civilization has become. Long live the spirit of Francis Parker Yockey.

S.H. PEARSON
Via Email

MORE ON ALEXANDER

Congratulations and thanks for an excellent article on Alexander the Great. I am ashamed to admit how negatively I had been influenced by Stone's movie. I should have known better. Stone is a hater of Western civilization who cannot bring about its ruin quickly enough. Thank you for exposing his false witness and calumny in a scholarly manner. Truly, Alexander was great—far greater than these would-be "leaders" of our day.

PHILLIP-MATTHEW PINHEIRO
California

SURPRISING ANECDOTE

It is true that an adult's earliest memories from childhood typically date back when they are four or five. However, childhood memories marked by abundant detail tend to recede as one grows older. Reading "Mystery of Amelia Earhart" contained in the TBR's History You May Have Missed section (Sept./Oct. 2010), I have to admit I was taken aback. The claim of what would have been a five- or six-year-old's recollection of a personally revealed detailed conversation from Miss Earhart with FDR in 1936, including specific spoken words, cannot be rationally considered "history" in a publication that prides itself on bringing history into accord with facts. This childhood anecdote is probably too good to be true, but it is plausible that the subscriber's memory may be better than most. Including this reminiscence in a section titled "Personal Anecdotes You May Like to Hear" would be more suitable. Nonetheless, the personal anecdote was quite fascinating.

CHRISTOPHER ANGELOS
New Jersey

A MATTER OF SEMANTICS

Every time someone says or writes "the government" did this or that, unless they are members of the pied pipers, they are playing into the very hands of these pied pipers.

If we say, "the government" did this or that, we are at once helping deflect attention from those who have infiltrated and now occupy influential positions throughout government and, at the same time, we position ourselves as being outside the government, which by design is our government. In other words we have submitted to those who have us enslaved. We put ourselves into the position of being "outsiders" trying to fight

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against what is us or belongs to us. At that moment we legitimize the infiltrators and whatever they are trying to do with and to us.

There is an all-important difference between saying "the government" did 9-11 vs. "the rogues, infiltrators, subverters, outside elements, Zionists" or other such terms who "occupy" or "control" our government have done it, using its resources.

I sure wish your writers would realize the suggestive power that lies in this misspeaking of "the government" in lieu of more correct names indicating that it is the usurpers who misuse our government against us.

Peter Guenther
Via E-mail

DEFENDING QUEEN ESTHER

The Barnes Review Book Club catalog advertised a book bearing the title, *Reckless Rites*, which accuses Queen Esther of the Old Testament of "spawning" the reckless kind of so-called Purim holiday that the Jews of today are accused of still celebrating each year. But there is no indication the author was acquainted with the true story of Queen Esther, or, if he knows the real story, he has shown a reckless disregard for the real facts. The Barnes Review, dedicated as it is to making written history agree with the real facts, can hardly be the kind of publication that would promote the kind of book *Reckless Rites* is.

The real story of Queen Esther can be found in the canonical version of the Book of Esther as approved in an infallible decree of the Council of Trent (1545-63) and not in any of the kind of Bibles published by reformers and wrong-headed Revisionists, who had no God-given authority to publish and legislate upon God's sacred scriptures to begin with.

A reading of the canonical version of the Book of Esther, as found in the Catholic Bible, tells us plainly that Queen Esther pleaded with King Assuerus to save her Jewish people from the annihilation planned or them by the king's supposedly honest right-hand man named Aman. The king listened to Esther's pleadings and then ordered the deserved execution of Aman and also of a large number of his collaborators.

It was in perpetual memory of the salvation of the Jews—at that time still the chosen people of God—that the original Purim is celebrated by the long-ago self-cursed and unchosen Jews of today.

Because of her role in saving her people from destruction, Queen Esther has long been regarded as a prophetic type of the Blessed Virgin Mary, who gave to men the savior who was destined to save the world from its sins.

Father Martin Stepanich
Illinois

WHAT MADE CANARIS TICK?

Kudos to the work of TBR in general, but the article "Unsuspected Turning Points of the Second World War" by Marc Roland (TBR Nov./Dec. 2010, Vol. XVI, No. 6) was positively superb. Mr. Roland's details answered all sorts of lingering questions long held by this WWII history nut. However, it stimulated an even greater enigma: Usually the reason for an individual selling out a country is obvious (money, power, status, stupidity, secret allegiance to another country). I cannot, however, remotely discern the motive for Adm. Wilhelm Canaris, who knowingly, deliberately sent tens of thousands of his country's soldiers (and, subsequently, civilians) to their doom. He already had the money, power, etc., and he certainly was not stupid. I cannot believe that the magnitude of such treason was merely a personal "I don't like Hitler" problem.

Thanks, and keep up the great work.

Allan Spreen
North Carolina

ANOTHER GOOD ARTICLE

Thank you for a good article by Frank Joseph, TBR Jan./Feb. 2011, on the Stuka dive-bombers. The fact is that one bomb on a target is better than any number of misses: and the Stuka was accurate.

The British Air Ministry was not interested in dive-bomber. They wanted to concentrate all their resources on the big four-engined aircraft to bomb German cities. This was in line with the Trenchard (founder of the Royal Air Force) doctrine. However, after Pearl Harbor and the loss of the Royal Navy ships *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse* the utility of dive-bomber was indisputable.

Stuka Pilot, the book by Hans Ulrich Rudel (which TBR sells in a deluxe edition for $60), was first published in English in 1952 by Euphorian Books. It ran to six printings and had a foreword by the British fighter ace, Douglas Bader. The paperback rights were sold to Corgi and they printed it in 1957.

The interesting thing is that Euphorian Books was the publishing house of Oswald Mosley and the selection of titles and general management was by his wife Diana Mosley (nee Mitford). Euphorian began in 1949 and published such titles as *Plato, Aesop's Fables, The Duchesse de Langeais* by Balzac, *The Vicar of Tours, Thackeray's Daughter* and *Answer of a German* by Hans Grimm. Its final production was in 1958 and entitled *Europe Faith and Plan,* which was also printed in French, Italian and German.

These were hard times, and this publishing enterprise was an important step in keeping people together and supplemented the hard street activism of those days. Incidentally Rudel visited Britain before he was banned and spoke at a Union Movement meeting in East London in 1956.

Keith Thompson
United Kingdom

KEY PHRASE

I realize this is a bit old by now, but TBR never goes out of date. In your pages 38-39 sidebar "An Ancient Conflict Between Peoples" (TBR, May/June 2010), I was particularly happy to see this article by Marcus Eli Ravage because I am very familiar with it and have been sharing it with anyone who will listen. It is one of the most vile, pompous items written by Jews betraying their inveterate hatred toward the rest of humanity. I was, however, disappointed to find that my favorite quote from the original article was not included. At the end of the item, my version continues for about twice the length of your excerpt. The key phrase that I think is the most significant in the entire original article but omitted in your version comes right before the last sentence in your version. After telling us that their alien book was imposed on us and we lack the spirit to either reject it or to accept in full, my version continues:

"We have merely divided your soul, confused your impulses, paralyzed your desires."

That one phrase has really hit me hard and forced me to understand over the years how they have done just that.

Dimitris Y. Papamichael
Florida

TYLER KENT: A SAD FATE

In 1970 I traveled with others from Los Angeles to Kerrville, Texas to meet Tyler Kent at his home, a doublewide mobile home with storage garage. He was delighted that some patriots still remembered him. I kept in touch with him for a number of years and got him to speak at a meeting in California.

Around July 1988 an article was published in a Jewish newspaper from California stating that Kent had died. At that time he was on my

mailing list and I had his phone number. I called to find out from his wife if he had really passed away. I was a little surprised when Tyler answered the phone. "They wish I was dead," he said.

On November 11, 1988 he passed away at Sid Peterson Memorial Hospital. Was he done in by the Zionists and had his death been prematurely announced in the Jewish newspaper?

In 1991 a hostile writer named Ray Bearse and his associate Anthony Read published the book *Conspirator: Untold Story of Churchill, Roosevelt and Tyler Kent, Spy*. According to Bearse, they were granted an interview with Kent's 93-year-old widow, and she let them go through Tyler's private papers and library. She also let them pick whatever books they wanted from the 40 or more boxes of books in his storage area. He also had books piled up throughout the house and in every available space. Mrs. Kent let them take about 300 of the several thousand books Tyler had in his possession. What happened to the books they didn't take, I have no idea. It seems they spent several days grilling Mrs. Kent on Tyler's personal life, as well as going through all his files, and she let them take whatever they wanted. A great shame, that papers, documents and books from Tyler's library fell into the hands of those hostile to him and what he believed in.

James Warner
Louisiana

TRUTH ABOUT MONOTHEISTIC HEBREWS

Dr. Harrell Rhome's article (TBR, January/February 2011), begins with: "This article is part of a project in biblical Revisionism that is crucial in several ways." One thing he would change is for all three major religions Judaism, Christianity and Islam to stop treating the Bible as actual history.

Elsewhere Dr. Rhome has documented that the ancestors of the Khazars, who converted en masse to Judaism, had never set foot in Palestine/Canaan. It is also true that the ancestors of all modern Jews never set foot in Palestine.

Jesus commanded his Israelite disciples (of the two-tribe House of Judah): "Go not unto the way of the gentiles, but rather to the lost sheep of the House of Israel." The Gospel message was clearly intended for Israelites only, and obviously all of the first Christians were Israelites.

James Harrold Sr.
Arkansas

PICKING THE TOPICS

As the reader knows, TBR recently conducted a survey to find out what our readers would like us to write about in the future. Here is a summary of some of the results:

The Peekskill Riots (1949), Hungarian history and the disastrous Treaty of Trianon (June 4, 1920), propaganda's origin and use throughout history, other cultures, Australia, the coming glacial period, Russia, ACLU's alleged war on Christianity, the monetary mechanism, Josef Stalin's love life (did Rosa Kaganovich really exist?), the history of inflation, Adolf Eichmann (was he Jewish?), Alfred Rosenberg on The Protocols of Zion, atrocities against German minorities prior to World War II, is Jesus Christ a myth?, was there ever a Saul (Paul) of Tarsus?, more letters to the editor, more on the Frisians and freedom, Quebec, the German cruiser *Prinz Eugen*, sovereign citizenship, were the would-be assassins of Hitler "hanged on meat hooks"?, the influence of Venice in the Middle Ages, Gallipoli, why did the West change the spelling of Chinese names, and how was this enforced?

Also: the Rakovsky interrogation, from *The Red Symphony*, how Nikola Tesla was written out of the history books because of his discovery of free energy, the Zionist destruction of the World Trade Center, Operation High Jump, Marxism in Hollywood, Queen Isabella of Spain and the expulsion of the marranos, alternating acceleration and deceleration of the money supply as a destabilizing influence, Ernst Kaltenbrunner and "Nazi" gold, Freemasonry's lock hold on finance, press, money etc, and the Jewish elite who allegedly control the Freemasons. And: What are the biggest lies around?, and what are we to make of *Hidden Tyranny* (1975), allegedly an interview with powerful Jew Harold Rosenthal? And how do "sacred geometry" and numerology relate to the conspiracy?

These are some excellent suggestions, and we thank our readers for their input. We will be mulling these things over. If anyone would like to say, "I second that motion," we welcome that information also.

MODERN GALILEO JAILED

Revisionist historian Pedro Varela was imprisoned shortly before Christmas in Spain on absurd charges of "promoting genocide" by selling perfectly legal books in his store, some of which were written by Jews. The judge claimed Varela was a dangerous hombre, since this desperado was still selling books and thus "promoting genocide."

Readers can write to him at: Señor Pedro Varela, Centro penitenciario Brians 1, Apartado de Correos 1000, CP 08760 Martorell Barcelona, Spain. You can also send a protest letter to the Spanish Embassy, 275 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20037; phone (202) 452-0100.

Policarpo M. Aguilera
Spain

CANARD AGAINST GERMANY UNTRUE

In regard to the excellent article "Zionism's Attack on Germany" (TBR, January/February 2011), Joaquin Bochaca neglected to point out Martin H. Glynn's comment in *The American Hebrew*, October 31, 1919 about "[A] holocaust in which 6 million human beings are being whirled toward the grave by a cruel and relentless fate."

If this 1919 statement doesn't prove that the canard against Germany during World War II is untrue, then I don't know what does.

How can the Jews tell of 6 million dying in a "holocaust" at the hands of Germans in 1919, 20 years before it supposedly happened? What a farce.

Robert Cirillo
New Jersey

CORRECTIONS

In our "Operation Sea Lion" article that ran in the Nov./Dec. 2010 issue, on p. 58, the subhead should read: August 1942, Fuehrer HQ, Winniza, not 1944. Also, we indicated that Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain of France had been released from prison. In actuality, Pétain was transferred from Fort du Portalet prison in the Pyrenees in 1945 to the Forte de Pierre citadel on the Île d'Yeu. There he died in 1951 at the age of 95.

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New Book from Marvin Clark

Son of Liberty: No Apology!

The advent of conservative talk radio has left no doubt in the minds of most Americans that our nation is in a lot of trouble today. However, depending on who the talker is, there still is a lot of confusion over the identity of those responsible and just how they managed to subvert America.

There also are a lot of books out there, each touching this or that, but really none that has tied things together so as to connect all of the dots consistently—until now.

Attorney Marvin Clark wanted to know for himself why American society was in a free-fall. So after teaming up with his retired college professor, the late Sarkis Atamian, the two launched what became a 15-year research project. Their work spanned global resources and hundreds of volumes from England, Germany, Russia and Ukraine, the Middle East, China, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, South America, Africa, Canada and the United States. The result is a 761-page book, entitled, *Son of Liberty: No Apology!*

Those who have read this new book consistently declare that it really is a textbook that explains America's entire plight by connecting all of the dots in a way that is easily read and understood.

One reader returned and bought 10 more copies to sell out of his shop and now is carrying away books by the caseload.

Clark begins by explaining the entire historical prologue that caused elite American bankers to despise American freedoms and which also led Christendom into conflict with atheists and Sabbatian occultists from the Jewish community. Using information and treatises provided by an Orthodox Jewish rabbi, Daniel Lapin, Clark explains the origins of this Sabbatian terrorist cult that has affected world history for more than two centuries, much like the Muslim Brotherhood also does today. Clark goes on to explain how the Sabbatians became middle-men for the American bankers with a mission to subvert and destroy Christian culture. There is a detailed history of the Frankfurt Institute of Social Research, which was comprised entirely of Sabbatian revolutionaries, who provided the ideological blend for deconstruction of American Christian society and for the total demise of American economic might. Clark includes and explains the ideological matrix that this "Frankfurt School" blended to create its witches brew, now commonly known as "Critical Theory." He also describes how the Frankfurt School functioned underground in America for three decades, while quietly distributing its work product to hostile and Sabbatian groups in the centers of American culture.

Finally, Clark explains how and why World War I was used to set the stage for all of the wars and conflicts that have persisted until the present time, and which now are being used by the bankers for bringing about the total destruction of American freedoms. Clark thoroughly explains the German-Jewish conflict, gives detailed history of the Federal Reserve Bank origins, and then describes how tyranny finally has come to the United States. He even explains how the rogue President John F. Kennedy was the only president ever to stand up to the Federal Reserve Bank and why that was the reason for his murder by the CIA and Secret Service—at the behest of the central bank. Virtually everything that has happened to America since the Kennedy assassinations has been the result of our banking elites' desire to maintain their grip and consolidate their control over Americans. We now live under a thinly veiled totalitarian regime that terrorizes its subjects, and maintains its control over them by generating crime, corruption and social chaos.

This landmark book is available from the publisher at www.morvenhouse.net or by phone at (907) 376-0122.

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Uncensored Books . . .

LENI RIEFENSTAHL
Behind the Scenes of the National Party Convention Film
The book Leni Riefenstahl denied ever existed

NEW BOOK! ***Behind the Scenes of the National Party Convention***. Here's a book with numerous, rare photographs, that was published in March 1935 to coincide with the Berlin premiere of Leni Riefenstahl's masterpiece *Triumph of the Will.* Riefenstahl, after 1945, distanced herself from the book, claiming she had never seen it until after publication. Here is an exact reproduction of the original book, word-for-word, image-for-image, perfectly replicating the original layout of a book which most people have never seen. Now for the first time in English, it contains a scholarly foreword by Professor David Culbert, who did the translation. Hundreds of photographs, including iconic images from the most famous propaganda film ever made. Softcover, oversized at 7.75 x 10 inches, 111 pages, 136 B&W illustrations, #580, *$30* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

An Illustrated Guide to Adolf Hitler and the Third Reich. This lavishly illustrated 40-page, oversized booklet was written and assembled by South African scholar Stephen Goodson and The Barnes Review. This strikingly designed B&W pictorial guide with accompanying text (minus the political correctness, of course) gives readers insight into the real Adolf Hitler, without the obligatory establishment propaganda. This book is great for young and old alike, and it's a perfect introduction to the tragic—yet inspiring—life of Hitler as well as the Third Reich. Perfect too for high school and college students. Chapters cover: Hitler's childhood; the trials of his youth; his exemplary service record in World War One; his formation of the National Socialist German Workers Party; the social and cultural achievements of Hitler's Reich; his astounding economic advancements; Hitler's political achievements; Hitler and the World War II-era and more. Softcover, oversized 8.5-by-11-inch format, saddle-stitched, glossy color cover, 40 gorgeous pages, #528. 1-9 copies are *$15* each. 6-20 are *$12* each. 20 or more are just *$10* each. TBR subscribers may take an additional 10% off that.

The Lehrplan: Teaching Plan for Ideological Education. The first and only English translation of Heinrich Himmler's instruction manual for young SS volunteers and Nazi police force. Includes sections on Germany's role as traditional defender of Europe, the mission of the SS, proper behavior for an SS man, more. Includes photos. Translation by Carl Hottelet. Period photos and art. Softcover, #9, 89 pages, *$9*. ***NOW just $5.*** *No further discounts.*

Nemesis at Potsdam. By Alfred de Zayas. The author gives an account of the horrifying expulsion of 15 million German-speaking men, women and children from East Central Europe in the months after the end of WWII. Millions died. The story of that atrocity is virtually unknown in the English-speaking world. Over 70 photos and maps. Softcover, 352 pages, #116, *$30* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Uncensored Videos . . .

NEW! ***Harvest of Despair: The Unknown Holocaust—*** This documentary is a rich reservoir of archival film, rare photographic evidence and interviews (in English) with survivors and scholars (including foreign press). History is recorded on this DVD and presented in an engrossing, extremely informative format. It documents how the barbarous Soviet government resorted to starving the populace by the millions. In his works, Dr. James E. Mace, Harvard University professor and director of the U.S. Commission for the Study of the Ukrainian Famine, argued that during the early 1930s, the famine in Soviet Ukraine was an act of purposeful genocide on the part of Communist leader Josef Stalin. Mace stated such at an international conference on the holocaust in 1982. DVD, 55 minutes, #570, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Epic: The Story of the Waffen SS—Narrated by the legendary hero of the Waffen SS, General Leon Degrelle, the video gives a complete historical background leading up to WWII. This is the story of the incredible and almost unknown (in the U.S.) fighting force. We learn how and why it was started, the non-German, European men who joined this elite army of 1 million volunteers to fight communism and its many victories won against stiff odds. English voice-over. DVD, color, 90 minutes, #117D, *$23* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Hitler: The Unknown Soldier, 1914-18—Adolf Hitler, the fighting man, is the subject of this chronicle of the future leader's combat experience as a foot soldier in World War I. Excerpts from Hitler's letters from the front, recollections of regimental comrades and evaluations by his officers offer a revealing portrait of a brooding, fearless loner who preferred battlefields to brothels, frontline service to home leave, and kept the men he was frequently asked to protect at arm's length. English narration, color and B&W, 80 minutes, *$30*. VHS—#416V. DVD—#416D. Take 10% for TBR subscribers.

Hitler's Blitzkrieg—Parts 1 & 2. Gen. Leon Degrelle of the Waffen SS gives you his uncensored personal accounts and insights into the Third Reich and world leaders as he takes you along on Hitler's Blitzkrieg, vividly describing the tumultuous events of the war's early years. In PART ONE, ride along as the fast-moving German armies stormed across Poland in a brand new type of warfare. And in the just-prepared PART TWO, the Nazi armed forces blitz Holland, Belgium, France, Greece and Yugoslavia—described as ONLY Gen. Degrelle can describe it! Both videos are 90 minutes. Each retails for *$30*. Part 1 as a DVD is #421D; Part 1 as a VHS is #421V. Part 2 as a DVD is #440D. Part 2 as a VHS is #440V. (Please remember to indicate item numbers for desired format.) BONUS: Buy BOTH Part 1 and Part 2 for the combo price of $*50*. TBR subscribers may take 10% off list price.

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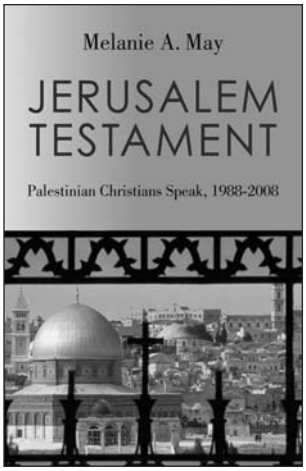
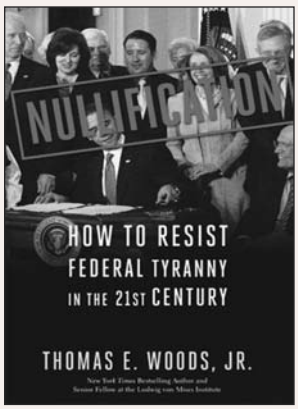


Jerusalem Testament: Palestinian Christians Speak, 1988–2008

The heads of Christian churches in Jerusalem and the Holy Land speak. Their voices cry out for the dispossessed in Palestine, including thousands of Christians. In *Jerusalem Testament*, Melanie May explains how, in 1988, the once-divided Christian churches of Jerusalem begin to speak with a common voice. May reproduces 68 total statements of Palestinian Christian leaders from 1988 to 2008. She provides a historical introduction for each period, documents her points through extensive notes, providing ample context for readers unacquainted with the critical events of this span. The religious leaders are crystal clear that violence, from either side, cannot lead to peace—but neither can discriminatory Jewish policies and unilateral solutions. Their message stands in sharp contrast to what we hear from the Israeli government, an approach which in 1996 the church leaders condemned. May's record of faithful testimony ends in 2008. Between then and now, the situation has deepened in its gravity. There appears to be no end in sight to what the church leaders refer to as a "spiralling drama of reciprocated violence." Recent gestures to ease the Gaza blockade reveal protracted suffering. The expansion of Israeli settlements and the separation barrier belie any quick end to the occupation. Softcover, 190 pages, #557, *$22* minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington,D.C. 20003. Call TBR toll free at 10877-773-9077 to charge to Visa, MasterCard, AmEx or Discover. See also www.barnesreview.com.

Nullification—What Is It?

How to Resist Federal Tyranny in the 21st Century

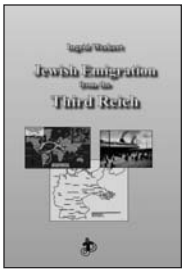


NEW! Popular author THOMAS E. WOODS JR. provides an eloquent defense of the politically divisive subject of nullification, a remedy used by states against unconstitutional federal power grabs. Tom Woods' latest book is another example of the author doing what he does best—dissecting political and economic failure by striking at the root of the problem and offering common sense and Constitution-based solutions. Ironically, the solutions Woods offers are unconventional and controversial, say the same professional "talking heads" who got us into every mess the author addresses. Here Woods provides a "how-to guide" for Americans fed up with out-of-control D.C. politicians. Woods asks, "How can we expect a federal government no longer restrained by the Constitution to be contained by that document any time in the future?" Answer: By containing it ourselves! Hardcover, 306 pages, #548, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

China Safari:

Beijing's Expansion in Africa

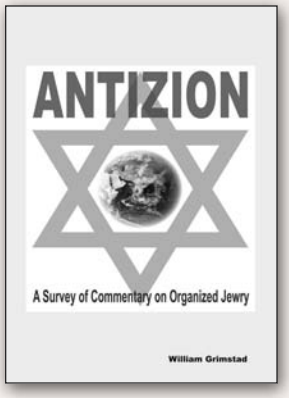
By Serge Michele and Michele Biuret. The authors tell the story of China's financial, cultural and physical invasion of Africa. Publicly the Chinese say their efforts are to "bring light to the Dark Continent," but in reality it is absolutely clear that Communist China wants to colonize Africa and exterminate the natives. Will Africa eventually turn into "China West"? You may be surprised how well they are doing it! Hardcover, 336 pages, 16 pages of color photos, oversize, #525, *$27* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.



AMAZING BOOK . . . Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich

By Ingrid Weckert. Current historical writings dealing with matters related to the Third Reich paint a bleak picture. This applies especially to writings that deal with the Jews. To this day there are still accounts of the Jewish emigration that depict it as some kind of clandestine operation, as if the Jews who wished to leave Germany had to sneak over the borders in defiance of the German authorities, leaving all their possessions and wealth behind. The truth is that the emigration was welcomed by the German authorities, and frequently occurred under a constantly increasing pressure. Emigration was not some kind of wild flight, but a lawfully regulated matter. Softcover, 72 pages, index, #539, *$8* minus 10% for subscribers.

ANTIZION: A Survey of Commentary on Organized Jewry



"A nation can survive its fools and even the ambitious. But it cannot survive treason from within. An enemy at the gates is less formidable for he is known and carries his banners openly. But the traitor moves among those within the gates freely, his sly whispers rustling through all the alleys, heard in the very halls of government itself . . . for the traitor appears no traitor: He speaks in accents familiar to his victims, and he wears their faces and their garments, he appeals to the baseness that lies deep in the souls of all men. He rots the soul of a nation; he works secretly and unknown in the night to undermine the pillars of the city; he infects the body politic so that it can no longer resist. A murderer is to be less feared." —Cicero. Cicero, of course, lived centuries ago, but his warning is as pertinent today as it was in ancient times. Today he would be referring to those many pro-Israeli politicians and Zionist lobbying groups (AIPAC, the ADL et al.) that have proliferated in Western society. The traitors include U.S. congressmen, presidents and Supreme Court justices, prime ministers and members of the British Parliament and, in fact, members of Western, South American and even Asian and African governments across the globe. In this book author William Grimstad has assembled a survey of various damning, high-profile commentaries on organized Jewry and how it has attempted—and is even now working—to subvert governments from within.

Anti-Zion: A Survey of Commentary on Organized Jewry (softcover, 224 pages, #578, *$22* minus 10% for TBR subscribers) by William Grimstad is available from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S.; add $11 S&H outside the U.S. Order using the form at the end of this issue.

Smedley Butler's War Is a Racket

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William Joyce:
Twilight Over England

The philosophy and solutions of 'Lord Haw-Haw'

Here is the book that explains the thinking, philosophy and solutions of William Joyce, whose alias was "Lord Haw-Haw." Joyce was the No. 1 radio broadcaster in Europe and his criticism of Allied policy and the role of the bankers in fomenting war never wavered. Although Joyce was born in the United States, brought up in Ireland and took German nationality in 1939, he was sentenced to death as a "traitor" to England. On August 26, 1939, approximately a week before the outbreak of WWII, William Joyce and his family fled to Berlin after a tip-off that, under the soon-to-be-introduced Emergency Powers Act, he would be interned for the duration of the war. It was an act that would lead eventually to his death. Accused as a traitor, Joyce was adamant that Britain was being led into another pointless war and Neville Chamberlain's, and subsequently Winston Churchill's, governments were betraying their people. Joyce was captured while going through a woods near Flensburg after the war. Joyce's fate at the gallows was then merely a formality and the British press whipped up all the hysteria they could reminding people that he was a snarling traitor. The British government passed the Treason Act 1945—the day before Joyce was flown back to Britain. Joyce was confined in a death cell at London's Wandsworth Prison. Joyce was executed on January 3, 1946. He was adamant and defiant to the end. He showed no emotion when confronted by news and scenes from the concentration camps, rightly blaming the deaths on starvation and disease caused by Allied bombing of communication lines. His last public message reported by the BBC was "In death as in life, I defy the Jews who caused this last war, and I defy the powers of darkness they represent." A must-read if you want to know more about the World War II era.

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